The Pyongyang Times

No. 13 (100) THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1967 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Premier Kim Il Sung PraisesDocumentary "Under the Sunshine of the Homeland"

Premier Kim Il Sung and other Party and government leaders saw the technicolor documentary "Under the Sunshine of the Homeland" sent to him by the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan.

The documentary, illustrated the music and dance epic "Under the Sunshine of the Homeland" staged by over 3,000 Korean students and artists in Japan in December last year on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the enforcement of secondary education. It tells about the happiness and joy of Korean compatriots in Japan who, cherishing the pride of being citizens of the D.P.R.K., are giving their sons and daughters democratic, national education under the profound solicitude of the homeland and the Leader.

After seeing the film, Premier Kim Il Sung said that the GAKRJ produced a fine art work. He highly appreciated the good performance and high technique of film production and extended congratulations to the creative staff, its organisers and students who took part in the performance.

The Premier said that the film should be widely shown to the people at home.

TELEGRAM

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent on March 22 a telegram of greetings to Field Marshal **Mohammad Ayub Khan**, President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, on the 11th anniversary of the founding of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

Armymen Decorated

The title of Hero of the Republic and orders and medals were awarded to soldiers, non-commissioned officers and officers of the unit of the Korean People's Army to which Comrade Sin Sung O belongs, who sank the enemy's guard boat No. 56 when it illegally intruded into the coastal waters of our side and perpetrated hostile acts on January 19.

At a ceremony held March 21 on the spot, the title of Hero of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was conferred upon officer Sin Sung O who made an outstanding exploit in sending the boat to the bottom of the sea.

Order of National Flag First Class went to two men, order of National Flag Second Class to four, order of fighter's merit and meritorious service medal to others.

The commander of the army unit made a speech at the ceremony.

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An Hak Su, former sergeant of the South Korean army from South Vietnam, receives warm welcome of the Pyongyang citizens KCNA photo

Pyongyang Welcomes ROK Armyman Who Comes over from S. Vietnam

An Hak Su, aged 23, former sergeant of the "Dove Unit" of the South Korean army, who had been taken to South Vietnam as a U.S. bullet-shield in the war of aggression, came to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, his glorious motherland, refusing to participate in the dirty war against the South Vietnamese people.

He first went over to the side of the South Vietnam Liberation Armed Forces and then came here through the Mission of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation in Hanoi, with the help of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

At the Pyongyang railway station he received warm welcome of the citizens.

The colourfully decked railway station was crowded with working people, youths, students and housewives from all districts of the city.

Among the welcomers were Hwang Bong Gu, Vice-Chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Country, Ri Rak O'n, Vice-Chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, other functionaries of the government organs and public organisations, and colonel Kim Gi Yong and other officers of the People's Army.

When An Hak Su got off the train, waving the national flag, little children rushed forth and presented flowers to him.

He was warmly hugged by responsible functionaries present.

Welcomers surrounded and warmly greeted him, lauding his patriotic deed.

With tears welling up in his eyes, An Hak Su said: "Setting foot on the soil of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, my beloved motherland which I have never forgot even a moment, I feel like being embraced in the bosom of my mother. The benevolent motherland embraces me with such warm love although I have done nothing for it. I will devote my all strength, small as it is, to this benevolent motherland."

Korea-Congo (B) News and Radio Services Exchange

An agreement on news exchange and co-operation between the Korean Central News Agency and the Congolese (B) Press Agency was concluded on March 22 in Brazzaville, according to a report from the capital of the Congo (B).

An agreement on co-operation in radio service was also signed between the Korean Central Broadcasting Committee and the Congolese (B) State Broadcasting Station.

The agreements were signed on the Korean side by Yun Hi Ju, Korean Ambassador to Brazzaville, and on the Congolese side by Pier Mbouama, Minister of Information.

SPA Delegation Leaves Zambia

The delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by Gang Ryang Uk, Vice-President of the SPA Presidium, on a visit to Zambia at the invitation of her government, left Lusaka on March 23 after completing its itinerary there.

The delegation was sent off at the airport by Vice-President Kamanga, Foreign Minister Kapwepwe and government dignitaries.

Also among those seeing him off were diplomatic representatives of foreign countries in Zambia.

Prior to his departure, Korean Vice-President told the reporters that "our visit to Zambia has made a contribution to developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Zambia and to strengthening the solidarity between the two countries in the anti-imperialist struggle."

On March 22, the delegation called on Kenneth Kaunda, President of the Republic of Zambia.

Present on the occasion together with Gang Ryang Uk were delegation members, Vice-Foreign Minister Ho Dam and Charge d'Affaires of our country in Tanzania Bak Dok Hwa.

Kapwepwe, Foreign Minister of Zambia, was present on the Zambian side.

Friendly talks took place.

The same evening Vice-President Kamanga of Zambia gave a farewell banquet.

Vice-President Kamanga and Gang Ryang Uk made speeches at the banquet which proceeded in an atmosphere overflowing with an amicable feeling.

Earlier, the delegation attended the banquet given by Nyrenda, Speaker of the National Assembly of the Republic of Zambia, and his wife.

While in Zambia, the delegation paid a courtesy call on Vice-President Kamanga and Speaker of the National Assembly Nyrenda.

The delegation looked around Zambia University, other educational institutions, Livingstone city and a copper mine in the West Province.

Then, Vice-President Gang Ryang Uk gave a banquet in Lusaka on March 21 in connection with the visit of the delegation to Zambia.

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At MAC Meeting

Stern Protest: Undisguised U.S. War Preparations

Major General Bak Jung Guk, senior member of our side to the Military Armistice Commission, sternly protested to the U.S. side which again perpetrated recently provocative shooting into our portion of the Demilitarized Zone and is working hard to unleash a new war, planning to ship into South Korea more new-type weapons and combat equipment in violation of the Armistice Agreement.

Speaking at the 242nd meeting of the Military Armistice Commission called on March 22 at the request of our side, the Major General said that the U.S. side committed expressly provocative acts by firing over 500 bullets, including scores of tracer bullets, with two light machine guns and two carbines into our portion of the Demilitarized Zone from 22:30 to 22:40, March 12.

From 14:05 to 14:15, March 17, it shot more than 700 bullets into our portion of the Demilitarized Zone with a heavy machine gun, one light machine gun and over ten M-1 rifles, and at the same time fired more than 100 bullets toward our side with two light machine guns at another place in the Demilitarized Zone.

While thus turning the Demilitarized Zone into a hotbed of hostilities by such open provocations the U.S. side is scheming to bring into South Korea various kinds of weapons in preparation for a new war, grossly violating the Armistice Agreement.

According to a report of the South Korean news agency Dong-hwa Tongshin from Washington on March 15, U.S. President Johnson, after his recent talk with a South Korean puppet whom he summoned to Washington, plans to transfer to the South Korean puppet army within the year three destroyer escorts, HU-1 jet-engined helicopters, and F-4-B jet planes.

South Korean newspapers and radios had already reported on January 9 and 10 that the United States would bring to South Korea by the end of 1967 such naval craft as mine-sweepers, fast-sailing boats and landing craft, such ground-force equipment as Hawk missiles, surface-to-air missiles, 155 mm. and 105 mm. howitzers and air force equipment such as F-5-A fighter-bombers and C-46 transport planes and was scheming to form a 155 mm. howitzer unit in the South Korean puppet marine corps.

According to a report of the South Korean news agency Dong-yang Tongshin on February 2 and 16, 1967, the United States also intends to transfer to the South Korean puppet army 100 M-48 tanks, 19 F-5-A fighter planes and 5 F-5-B fighter planes.

The continued hostile provocations in the Demilitarized Zone and shipment of weapons into South Korea by the U.S. side in disregard of the repeated protests and warnings served by our side are clear proof that the U.S. imperialists' manoeuvres for igniting a new war of aggression in Korea are becoming all the more undisguised and reaching a graver stage, pointed out Major General Bak.

Warning that if the U.S. side persisted in such manoeuvres the Korean armistice would eventually be destroyed and a new war would break out, he said that the vicious provocative acts of the U.S. side against our side and its criminal arms reinforcement must be stopped.

SPA Delegation

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Invited to the banquet were Vice-President Kamanga, Speaker of the National Assembly Nyrmda and his wife, Foreign Minister Kapwepwe, Ministers, National Assembly Members and government dignitaries.

The attendants of the banquet drank toasts to the health of Premier Kim Il Sung and President Kenneth Kaunda and to the friendship between Korea and Zambia.

(KCNA)

Message from Cambodia

Foreign Minister Pak Sung Chul received a message of thanks from Norodom Frissara, Foreign Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia, in connection with the fact that a spokesman of the D.P.R.K. Foreign Ministry issued a statement on February 27, condemning the U.S. imperialists for having committed again large-scale acts of aggression against Cambodia. The Cambodian Foreign Minister, in his message, pointed out that the D.P.R.K. Government's denunciation of the brutal acts of aggression against Cambodia by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges was one more proof of the expression of its positive solidarity with the Cambodian people fighting in defence of their independence and territorial integrity. In the name of the Cambodian Government and people, he extended hearty thanks to the D.P.R.K. Government and Korean people.

Bankruptcy of Johnson's Tactics

The Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam recently made public U.S. President Johnson's letter to President Ho Chi Minh.

The letter from Johnson contained nothing new. Commenting on this letter, even the U.S. press said that it "only affirmed what all people already know."

What, then, has been "reaffirmed" by it? It is: The United States would stop the bombing of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and come to a "conference table" only in return for certain compensation.

Johnson demanded as such compensation assurance from the Democratic Republic of Vietnam that America's armed aggression in South Vietnam would meet no resistance. In other words, Johnson presented the recognition of U.S. military occupation of South Vietnam as the requisite for the start of "negotiations."

This time Johnson came forward personally and made this piratic demand upon the Vietnamese people, attaching to his gesture a label of "earnest efforts to find a solution."

Here the world can see clearly once again that the "unconditional negotiations" much advertised by Johnson and his aides are, in essence, a hoax whose real aim consists in demanding an unconditional surrender from the Vietnamese people.

The people of the world have also seen clearly from this that Johnson again replied with an arrogant challenge and a shameless mockery to the repeated strong demands of the world public for the unconditional and immediate suspension of the U.S. air war on the Republic and an end to the war of aggression in South Vietnam.

But Johnson did not stop here.

Johnson sought to use his letter with the above-mentioned contents as a means for their deceptive propaganda concerning "secret contacts."

It is widely known that Washington has long spread a rumour of possible "secret contacts" between the United States and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

This, too, was an intolerable mockery of world public opinion. It was motivated by their scheme to make it appear that they have a desire to restore peace in Vietnam and, furthermore, to give the false impression that their continuous escalation of the war is producing a certain "effect."

The publication of Johnson's letter and the reply of President Ho Chi Minh exposed and smashed all the nasty tricks employed by Johnson and his clique.

Things have become all the clearer. Johnson's double-faced tactics have completely gone bankrupt. Finding themselves at their wit's end, Johnson and his aides, hardly hiding their bewilderment, are declaring more openly that they would bring the Vietnamese people to their knees by putting military pressure to bear upon them and are making desperate efforts to further extend the war.

It is the United States that ignited an aggressive war in Vietnam. Peace can be restored only when the United States stops its aggression and quits Vietnam. There is no other way.

With no amount of military pressure will Johnson be able to compel the Vietnamese people to discontinue their just struggle. And by no means will he be able to keep the single nation split or prevent the people in North and South Vietnam from helping each other in their national salvation struggle against U.S. imperialism. It is an inviolable, sacred right of the Vietnamese people to support each other.

No matter how frantically he may resort to war escalation, Johnson will never be able to hamper the progressive people of the world from supporting the Vietnamese people. It will only result in aggravating the predicament of the U.S. imperialists themselves.

The whole course of the Vietnam war patently proves this.

President Ho Chi Minh in his letter of reply expressed once again the firm determination of the Vietnamese people never to yield to force and made it clear that the only way to the restoration of peace was for the U.S. imperialists to stop their aggression.

He also reaffirmed the firm position of the Vietnamese people that only when the bombing of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and all other war activities were suspended unconditionally, the door of peace talks would be opened. This position of the Vietnamese people is enjoying unanimous support of the peoples of the whole world.

The Korean people will stand firmly on the side of the Vietnamese people in the struggle against the aggression by the U.S. imperialists, the common enemy, until they win the final victory and do their utmost to support their struggle.

Armymen Decorated

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congratulating the recipients of state decorations.

He said: "The sinking of the guard boat No. 56 was a deserving blow to the repeated aggressive acts of the enemy and demonstrated the heroic mettle and indestructible combat capacity of the Korean People's Army, the revolutionary armed forces of the Workers' Party of Korea. It fully demonstrated the firm confidence in victory and militant spirit of the revolutionary fighters who, rallied closely around the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier Kim Il Sung, are holding high the Party's banner of self-defence.

"Today when the U.S. imperialists are running ever wilder to provoke a new war against North Korea, the officers and men of this unit are maintaining heightened vigilance and striving to increase their combat capacity."

Officer Sin Sung O spoke in reply on behalf of the decorated.

Taking to heart the Party's military line, the officers and men of the unit will further strengthen military and political training to become fighters capable of tackling 100 enemies each and immensely faithful to the Party and the Leader, he declared.

The ceremony was also attended by functionaries of local Party and government organs and civilians.

The entire servicemen of the unit renewed their determination to defend with their lives the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, crush the aggressors at one blow in any place and at any time they are ordered, liberate South Korea and carry the cause of the country's reunification to completion.

This is the end of the intruder, guard boat No. 56 of the U.S. side

KOREAN MINING ASSOCIATION FORMED

The Korean Mining Association was formed in Pyongyang recently.

This Association, formed on the principle of voluntary affiliation of the scientists, specialists and technicians working in the field of mining industry, will introduce to foreign countries the scientific and technical achievements of our country in socialist construction and in the mining industry and creatively introduce the fine scientific and technical achievements of foreign countries. It will function as a national organization in various international mining organizations.

Resistance Day of Burmese People

On March 27, twenty years ago, the Burmese people rose in an armed revolt to put an end to Japanese colonial rule and to win the country's independence. This day is one of historic importance in the annals of the Burmese people's national-liberation struggle.

Stretching their tentacle of aggression to Southeast Asia under the slogan of "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere" during the Second World War, the Japanese imperialists occupied Burma in place of the British colonialists and imposed upon the people there colonial slavery for nearly three years.

The Burmese people, from the first days of the Japanese imperialists' fascist military rule, waged an armed struggle to resist the aggressors.

At a meeting of Burma's national army held on March 17, 1945 at U Wisara, the cradle of Burma's independence movement, General Bogyoke Aung San who had led the patriotic armed struggle of the Burmese people from the early days of Japanese occupation called upon all the patriotic forces of Burma to launch a more powerful anti-Japanese, national-salvation struggle throughout the country. In response to the call, all the anti-Japanese organizations in Burma under the leadership of the Anti-fascist People's Freedom League rose in an armed revolt against the Japanese imperialists. The valiant anti-Japanese units of Burma put out of action more than 10,000 Japanese servicemen including three generals in a matter of three to four months and liberated the whole country.

The victory over the Japanese imperialists, who had appeared on the scene as the despot of Asia, not only demonstrated the unyielding fighting spirit of the Burmese people in their struggle for the freedom and liberation of their country but also served as a source of great inspiration to the peoples of Southeast Asian countries in their struggle against Japanese aggression.

British imperialists came again to this country.

The Burmese people continued their struggle against the invaders by uniting all patriotic forces with the national army organized during the anti-Japanese armed struggle as the backbone and eventually won national independence on January 4, 1948.

The Burmese people today are firmly defending the independence of their country, the fruit of their arduous struggle.

The Burmese people with the brilliant traditions of struggles against British and Japanese imperialism are contributing to the common cause of the Asian and African peoples advancing in unity in the struggle for the independent development of their countries under the banner of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism.

S. Korean Puppet Troops Invade Cambodia

Due Punishment Must Be Inflicted

The U.S. aggressor forces and South Korean puppet troops attacked many villages in Kompongcham Province, Cambodia, from February 24 to March 3 and perpetrated all sorts of outrages against the villagers, according to a report from Phnom Penh.

While actively partaking in U.S. provocations against Cambodia, the South Korean puppet troops have incessantly invaded the eastern border areas of Cambodia since last month and temporarily occupied Chrak Kranh village, threatening the inhabitants with their weapons.

Such military actions of the Pak Jung Hi clique were conducted on the instructions of the U.S. imperialists, who intend to invade Cambodian territory, flagrantly violating the independence and sovereignty of the Kingdom of Cambodia, and to extend the war to the whole of Indo-China. This not only constitutes a wanton challenge to the Cambodian people but also an intolerable challenge to the Asian peoples and the justice-loving people the world over.

As is generally known, the South Korean "consulate general" in Phnom Penh was ordered to withdraw from Cambodia at the end of last year for its criminal activities there. Since then, the South Korean puppets have stepped up their hostilities against Cambodia.

They are now actively helping the U.S. imperialists in their aggressive activities designed to subdue the Cambodian people and deflect them from the road of neutrality.

The true colours of the Pak Jung Hi clique as the abominable stooges of the U.S. imperialists opposing the Asian peoples who value independence and sovereignty have fully been laid bare once again.

It is a well-known fact that the Cambodians are not a people to be daunted by any military pressure of outside aggressors and thereby allow their national dignity to be impaired. It would be truly ridiculous to think that such U.S. lackeys as Pak Jung Hi gang could frighten the Cambodian people through any such manoeuvres.

In the future, too, the Cambodian people, under the leadership of Prince Sihanouk, will honourably defend their national dignity and independence braving any military provocation and pressure by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

The Pak Jung Hi clique will surely be meted out punishment due for their U.S.-dictated hostile activities against Cambodia as well as for their crimes in South Vietnam.

Withdraw Bill on "Alien School System"!

Japanese Public Denounce Sato Gov't for its Suppression of Nat'l Education of Koreans in Japan

Democratic political parties, public organizations and public figures of Japan are resolutely opposing the "alien school system" the Sato government is now going to devise with a view to suppressing and abolishing the democratic, national education of the Korean nationals in Japan.

POLITICAL PARTIES AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

On the afternoon of March 8, on behalf of the Diet group of the Japan Communist Party, two Diet members Zentaro Taniguchi and Fumihisa Tashiro submitted a written protest to Prime Minister Sato in connection with the scheme to have a "bill for the partial revision of the school education law" passed at the Diet.

The written protest pointed out that the reactionary, anti-popular policy of the Sato government to institute the "alien school system" is designed to abolish the democratic, national education of the Korean residents in Japan and, furthermore, to wreck the democratic education of the Japanese people and revive and intensively militarist education.

The Japan Socialist Party, at its Central Executive Committee meeting on March 13, decided upon the Party's position to put up a determined struggle against the hasty move of the government to lay the bill on the "alien school system" before the Diet. Earlier, on March 5, at the 43rd enlarged meeting of its Central Committee, the J.S.P. defined it as one of its lines for immediate movement to defend the democratic, national education of the Koreans in Japan and their right to return home and instructed all its organizations to unfold a campaign for its implementation.

On March 7, **the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan** issued a directive signed by its political bureau director Koichi Tsutsumi to its affiliated industrial organizations and local trade union councils, calling upon them to take an active part in the movement to oppose the presentation of the bill on the "alien school system" and defend the democratic, national education of the Korean nationals in Japan. The directive also called for sending to the Japanese authorities concerned resolutions in support of the democratic, national education of the Koreans in Japan and launching various forms of struggle such as the scattering of leaflets and the signature-collecting campaign.

On March 15 the 48th extraordinary meeting of the **Tokyo Teachers' Union** adopted a resolution against the institution of the "alien school system" aimed at suppressing the democratic, national education of Korean residents in Japan.

The representatives of the **New Japan Women's Association, the Women's Democratic Club, the Liaison Council of the Japan Mothers Convention** and the **Women's Department of the Japan-Korea Association** visited the Ministry of Education on March 18 and strongly demanded that the bill on the "alien school system" designed to suppress the democratic, national education of the Koreans in Japan be renounced.

The representatives of the **Council for Defence of National Education of the Tokyo University** also visited on March 20 the Ministry of Education and waged a struggle against the bill.

LOCAL ASSEMBLIES

More local assemblies of Japan are adopting resolutions in succession against the "alien school system" projected by the government and in defence of the democratic, national education of the Koreans in Japan. In the past few days, such resolutions were adopted at 11 local assemblies including the Tochigi Prefectural Assembly.

With this altogether 186 local assemblies have adopted such resolutions.

PROFESSORS

On March 10, over 20 prominent scholars and educationists of Japan held in Tokyo a "general meeting of the signers of a petition for the recognition of Korea University."

Among those present at the meeting were Kakuzo Eguchi and Seiichi Mihara, professors of Tokyo University; Risaku Mutai, honorary professor of Tokyo Pedagogical College; Fukutaro Shimamura, professor of Tokyo University of Arts and Sciences; Yoshio Toma and Shuichi Akutagawa, professors of Hosei University; Shikanosuke Miyake, professor of Toyo University; and Yoichi Fukushima and Kaname Hayashi, members of the Japan Science Council.

All the speakers at the meeting expressed wrath at the unjust scheme of their government to table the bill on the "alien school system" at the Diet for the purpose of infringing upon the sacred right of the Korean nationals in Japan to their democratic, national education.

YASUO KITAYAMA, former rector of the Osaka University of Arts and Sciences, and other representatives of the "Osaka consultative council of learned men on the national education of Koreans in Japan" called on March 22 on Vice-Minister Tankawa at the Japanese Ministry of Education and presented him a letter opposing the Diet debate of the "bill for the partial amendment of the school education law" designed to institute the "alien school system."

On the same day, **TOSHIO FUJIYOSHI** and other professors and assistant professors of the Fukuoka Pedagogic University called at the Ministry of Education and the headquarters of the Liberal-Democratic Party and demanded the unconditional guarantee of national education to the Koreans in Japan.

STUDENTS

Many students' organizations in Japan issued on March 21 a joint statement resolutely opposing the concoction of the "alien school system" aimed at suppressing the democratic, national education of the Korean nationals in Japan.

The statement was signed by the National Federation of Students' Self-Government Associations and 18 other students bodies and 18 university and college students' self-government associations including that of Tokyo University.

(KCNA)

Korean students in Japan are full of hope. But the Sato government is trying to deprive them of the right to national education

An Hak Su (right in the foreground), former South Korean army sergeant, had a press interview in Pyongyang on March 26

"I will Do My Best for Country's Reunification"

Former South Korean Sergeant from South Vietnam Holds Press Interview

An Hak Su, former "ROK" army sergeant who had been taken to the shambles of war in South Vietnam and came to North Korea, appealed to the "ROK army" soldiers taken to South Vietnam to turn their guns on the U.S. troops, go over to the side of the Liberation Army and return to the bosom of the motherland like him. He was interviewed by reporters in Pyongyang on March 26.

HOW HE WAS TAKEN TO S. VIETNAM

He recounted how he went over to the side of the South Vietnam Liberation Army across the death line, discarding the disgraceful life as U.S. cannon fodder, and then came to North Korea.

"In South Vietnam," he said, "I keenly felt that I had been fooled by the Yankees and the Pak Jung Hi clique and realized that I was committing a crime by helping the Yankees in their aggression in Vietnam."

He first spoke of how he was taken to South Vietnam.

He finished a high school in South Korea. But with no money he could not go on to university and with no demobilization card neither could he get a job. What he needed were the demobilization card and money. The Pak Jung Hi clique, the U.S. lackeys, cajoled him into going to Vietnam, saying that he would get 100 dollars a month and the one-year service in the army there would be counted as three-year service.

NATIONAL INSULT

But this was a flat lie. In South Vietnam he had to borrow money with his pay kept in arrears for several months. When he was paid he found that the salary was no more than one third of what had been promised. His purse was out when he cleared his debt.

Referring to the national insult the "ROK army" troops are undergoing before Yankees, he said: "The 'ROK' armymen cringe before U.S. advisers posted in each company."

"The 'ROK' troops are placed on the forefront or driven to the places where Yankees were once mauled. Owing to this, many of my colleagues have lost their lives," he said.

"Yankees despise the 'ROK' armymen and the latter have antipathy against the former. So, fists often fly between them. I myself resisted Yankees several times."

Saying that the U.S. troops and mercenary soldiers taken to South Vietnam are overawed by the valorous struggle of the Liberation Army and that anti-war sentiments are rife among them, An Hak Su observed: "An increasing number of Yankee soldiers are demanding return to their country and South Korean army officers and men are anxiously awaiting the day of their return."

MOTIVE

"The U.S. airmen drop bombs in a hit-or-miss way, solely interested in fulfilling their mission, and transport is carried out by air only, road transport being exposed to surprise attacks," he said.

He said that the South Vietnamese people keep away from "ROK" army soldiers and coldshoulder them.

"Through all these facts, I realized my crime and I was goaded by the compunction for the crime of South Korean troops who, tempted by money, were fighting the South Vietnamese people who took up arms for justice.

"Now I was able to tell the true friend from the enemy, and told myself I should not commit any more crime against our nation. This was the motive of my coming here," he said.

WEPT INWARDLY

Recalling that the soldiers of the Liberation Army warmly welcomed him when he went over to them, he said he clearly realized the falsity of the malicious propaganda of the Pak Jung Hi clique that "if one is into the hand of Vietcong, he will be killed in cold blood."

He continued:

"When we were going to the headquarters of a Liberation Army unit, we were caught unawares in a U.S. air attack. Bomb splinters fell about me, but the Liberation Army cadre, who was guiding me, protected me with his own body. He pardoned me who had been training the gun on the Vietnamese people not long ago and now was protecting me at the risk of his own life. Deeply moved, I wept inwardly."

Referring to the amazing marksmanship of the Liberation Army-men, he said that their bullets hit the enemies right in the foreheads or hearts.

Introducing the lofty political and moral life of the Liberation Army, he said this convinced him that the U.S. army would not be able to defeat them, no matter how many guns and soldiers it may hurl in.

IMPRESSIONS OF PYONGYANG

He recalled with emotion the warm welcome accorded him by the people here in the North. Giving his impressions of Pyongyang streets, he said that the people here were happy, and they were guided by such a great and wise Leader as Premier Kim Il Sung. The day should come early when this happiness will be shared by the South Korean people, he said.

Then he said: "I will study hard and do my bit to promote the country's reunification."

Masaharu Hatanaka Says:

For Unified Korea: Asians' Common Cause

Masaharu Hatanaka, Managing Director of the Japan-Korea Association, now visiting our country at the invitation of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, inspected Panmunjom and gave a press conference there on March 22.

Pointing out the fact that the Vietnamese people are waging a resolute struggle against U.S. imperialism in the south and the Korean people are standing at the forefront of the struggle against U.S. imperialism in the north, he said: "The struggle of the Japanese people against the 'Japan-South Korea Treaty' and Japanese militarism is linked with the struggle of the Korean and Vietnamese peoples."

"I felt keenly that Korea's reunification must be accomplished at an early date," said M. Hatanaka.

He went on to say: "Today when the U.S. imperialists are directing the spearhead of their aggression against Asia from the Military Demarcation Line in Korea, the struggle of the Korean people against it is not only a struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggression and for the realization of their country's reunification but a struggle for the liberation and well-being of the Asian peoples."

"To put an end to the division of Korea caused by the U.S. imperialists as early as possible is to make a contribution not only to Korea's reunification and peace but to peace and security in Asia," he declared.

He said he felt more keenly after inspecting Panmunjom that the struggle for the reunification of Korea was a common struggle of all the Asian peoples, not simply a struggle of the Korean and Japanese peoples alone.

Referring to the provocations carried out by the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen against North Korea which have been further intensified since Johnson's visit to Seoul last October, he said: "The Japanese people are directing grave concern to this. For it is part of the dangerous moves of the U.S. imperialists who are now seeking to expand the war throughout Asia in a vain attempt to get out of the present fix in which they are plunged in their aggressive war in Vietnam, and the manoeuvrings for the launching of war in Korea, the closest neighbour of Japan geographically, serve for the rapid revival of Japanese militarism."

At the 333rd meeting of the secretaries of both sides to the Military Armistice Commission convened at Panmunjom on March 23 at the proposal of our side, our side sternly protested to the U.S. side against its grave provocative act of kidnapping journalist of our side Ri Su Gu'n who was covering the 242nd M.A.C. meeting on March 22, and demanded that it send him back to our side at once.

At the secretaries meeting, Colonel Han Ju Gyong, the secretary of our side, branded the U.S. side's abduction of the journalist as a premeditated plot.

When the 242nd M.A.C. meeting was drawing to a close on March 22, the U.S. side which had kept the car of Cicolella, senior member of the U.S. side, waiting at the southern entrance of the meeting hall, its engine working all the while, suddenly shoved into it journalist of our side Ri Su Gu'n who happened to pass by it, by mobilizing a large number of MP's.

Perceiving this outrage, security personnel of our side approached the car to save the journalist, but many MP's of the U.S. side committed violence against them collectively. Seizing upon this chance, Cicolella's driver drove the car carrying the kidnapped journalist at full speed out of the conference area, smashing the traffic bar lowered by our guard at the check-point of our side.

The secretary of the U.S. side found it hard to give a definite answer to the demand of our side that the abducted journalist of our side be returned immediately. In face of the hard facts about their criminal act, he tried to shun the responsibility for their crime, uttering pointless remarks.

The U.S. side's abduction of the journalist of our side is a grave act obstructing the free activities of journalists in the joint security area of Panmunjom and flagrantly violating security and order there which it is the duty for both sides to guarantee, and this is closely related to the criminal moves of the U.S. imperialists to unleash another war of aggression in Korea.

While further stepping up war preparations in South Korea and ceaselessly carrying on provocative acts against our side in the area along the Military Demarcation Line, the American imperialists are harping on their frantic "anti-communist" clamours and levelling all slanders and abuses against North Korea.

By so doing they are trying to placate the anti-American, anti-government sentiments of the people in South Korea and maintain their foothold of aggression there.

It is obvious that their abduction of our journalist was motivated by a vicious aim to hurl invectives against North Korea through the mouth of a puppet, subjecting him to threat and intimidation.

In the past, too, the U.S. side sent its vessels into the coastal waters of our side and thus kidnapped our fishermen and used them through intimidation in kicking up their "anti-communist" racket.

The incident at Panmunjom on March 22 clearly revealed that the U.S. imperialists were resorting to more shameless means to abscure their sinister purpose and once again laid bare their brigandish nature.

The criminal abduction by the U.S. side of the journalist of our side is evoking wrath among all people.

The U.S. side must repatriate the kidnapped journalist of our side without delay.

If the U.S. side refuse to send him back, in disregard of the warnings of our side, and resort to such an indiscreet act in the future, it will have to bear full responsibility for the consequences arising therefrom.

Kim Yong Hi

At Panmunjom

A Villainous Provocation

Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea

March 25 this year is the second anniversary of the founding of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea. The Union is a revolutionary mass organization which is based on the voluntary principle of the co-operative farmers and the workers, technicians and office employees at the state farms and stock farms and at the factories and other enterprises, organs and offices that directly serve the rural economy.

It functions under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea, the leading and guiding force of the Korean people. It is a reliable supporter of the Party and a transmission belt that links the Party with the masses of the working people engaged in agriculture.

Its founding was a historic event of great significance in the building of the socialist countryside in our country and in the political life of the co-operative farmers.

The Korean peasantry, as a reliable ally of the working class, has all along firmly stood in the ranks of revolution from the time of the national-liberation struggle against Japanese imperialism to the present time of socialist construction.

The situation of our peasantry radically changed and new circumstances were created as the building of the socialist countryside was proceeding following the completion of the co-operative transformation of agriculture.

The status of our peasantry changed from the individual peasants to the socialist working people. And the work in the rural district expanded in scale and its content became involved. Great numbers of material and technical means under ownership by the whole people were sent to the countryside. And along with these material and technical means went big contingents of workers and technicians operating them.

In these conditions, there arose the need to found in the countryside a more powerful revolutionary organization of the masses that fits in with the conditions.

On the personal initiative of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the UAWPK was founded as such an organization.

The Peasants' Union of Korea, a mass organization of the peasants formed shortly after the country's liberation, was dissolved into this new organization.

Great Vitality

The two-year-old UAWPK has done a great deal of work since its birth and has been consolidated and developed into a powerful organization with a membership of over 2,300,000. It has displayed its great vitality.

The Union works actively to put into practice Comrade Kim Il Sung's **Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country**, a programmatic document that has extensively expounded, on the basis of the review and analysis of the great achievements and experience gained by our Party and people in the efforts for the solution of the agrarian question, the basic principles and ways and means of finally solving the agrarian question under socialism.

The Union regards it as its basic duty vigorously to push ahead with the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions in the countryside for the implementation of the tasks set out in the Theses and enlist the revolutionary enthusiasm and creative wisdom of the agricultural working people in the construction of the socialist countryside.

The UAWPK organizations at all levels attach the prime importance to the political and ideological education of the working people engaged in agriculture and endeavour to constantly revolutionize them and equip them with the ideology of the working class.

Object and Sphere of Activities

The object and sphere of activities of the Union involve, besides the co-operative farms, the state farms and stock farms and factories and other enterprises, organs and offices that directly serve the rural economy as well as the agricultural working people employed in them. This makes it possible organizationally to intensify the political and ideological influence of the working class on the co-operative farmers. This also makes it possible to disseminate more quickly in the rural economy the scientific and technological achievements, advanced methods of industrial management and cultured practice in production attained and created in industry and has proved advantageous to strengthening the worker-peasant alliance and accelerating the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions in the countryside.

The UAWPK organizations at all levels, availing themselves of these advantages, are working to free the farmers from the labour-consuming work and gradually eliminate the differences between the industrial and agricultural labour by successfully accelerating the technical and cultural revolutions in the countryside. They are making redoubled efforts to raise quickly the level of general knowledge and the technical and cultural standards of the working people engaged in agriculture.

The Union organizations at all levels extensively enlist the agricultural working people in the socialist emulation and in the campaign for collective renovation, thereby constantly developing in depth the Chollima (winged horse) workteam movement.

The working people engaged in agriculture in our country are enhancing their role as the builders of the socialist countryside. Their revolutionary ranks are powerful enough to carry the revolution through to the end in the countryside.

As the tasks set out in the **Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country** are being successfully carried out, the leadership and assistance of the State to the countryside are strengthened, the material and technical bases of the rural economy become stronger, agricultural production increases and the material and cultural standards of the peasants improve.

Different Pictures

Thanks to the complete abolition of the agricultural tax-in-kind, the farmers in our country are freed for good from all sorts of tax burden. The government finances the construction of modern farm houses, facilities for agricultural production and cultural and welfare facilities in the rural community.

The countryside in South Korea, however, presents a diametrically different picture. Feudal exploitation and vassalage still persist there and the peasants, deprived of all rights, are condemned to two-fold, three-fold exploitation.

One of the major tasks the Union has set itself is to unite firmly with the South Korean peasants and powerfully support their anti-American, national-salvation struggle. It resolutely strives to liberate the peasants and other sections of the population of South Korea from the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism and achieve the country's reunification and independence by the efforts of the Koreans themselves.

The UAWPK, under the banner of proletarian internationalism, works to strengthen solidarity with the working people engaged in agriculture in other lands and warmly supports the people and agricultural working people of the countries fighting against imperialism and for freedom and national independence. It also works for a durable peace in Asia and the world.

Jang Ik Su

A view of the pigsties on the Hyong-yon state farm

Tractors are busy carrying fertilizers to the field

Presents of Chemical Workers

With spring getting into its stride, motor and other traffic becomes busy in the countryside.

They are transporting more and more materials needed in farming to the co-op farms where the peasants are busy preparing for this year's farming.

The amount of supply of chemical fertilizers to the countryside will increase this year.

According to the data available as of the 10th of this month, the supply of ultra-fine fertilizer increased by 65 per cent, nitrate ammonium fertilizer 15 per cent, ammonium chloride fertilizer 25 per cent and ammonium sulfate fertilizer 6 per cent compared with the corresponding period of last year.

Almost all the planned amount of fertilizers to be supplied in the current fertilizing year ending in June has gone to provinces far away from the chemical fertilizer producing centres.

Industry Helps Agriculture

With the increase of means of mechanization and the amount of chemical fertilizers applied, farming conditions have markedly improved.

Factories and other enterprises are giving more active assistance to co-op farms to help them do farming by more scientific and technical methods. Last year the analysts of the Danchon Laboratory built a fine test-room for the Ryong-am Co-operative Farm and helped it in establishing its own scientific manuring system. They have recently undertaken to help another co-op farm and provided it with equipment for agronomical analysis and are giving technical aid in various ways.

The Gusong land surveying corps in North Pyong-an Province, too, has built the soil-analysis rooms for five co-op farms in the county and directly helped them in analyzing soil conditions in over 8,000 places.

The Gaesong City Designing Institute has organized a support-countryside team consisting of 10 men and drawn out plans for soil analysis, crop distribution and the establishment of a manuring system in the Do'ksu Co-operative Farm in Panmun County.

NEWS in BRIEF

Teachers Increase

The normal and teachers' colleges in North Korea have newly turned out over 7,000 teachers. They will start teaching in primary, middle or higher technical schools on the coming April 1, when the nine-year compulsory technical education begins.

For the enforcement of the new, extended compulsory education, the Government has expanded normal and teachers' colleges for several years and trained a large number of teachers every year.

Together with the training of more teachers, all preparations such as the construction and expansion of school buildings, production of teaching implements and printing of textbooks have been completed.

A great deal of organizational work has been done for the reorganization of school education system and the enrollment of students on the new basis.

Trade Port — Nampo

Nampo situated on the west coast of Korea is an international trading port drawing a great number of foreign ships.

The number of foreign trade-ships which had dropped anchors in the port by March 20, was four times the figure in the same period of last year.

This is one of the Korean ports through which foreign trade is conducted with many foreign countries on the principle of equality and mutual benefit.

In the past three years foreign ships visiting Nampo showed an annual increase of 31 per cent and that of foreign seamen 60 per cent.

THEY are engaged neither in power plant construction nor in laying electric railways. Yet they are called men at an outpost of electrification.

1.6 Time Increase

Manager Kim So'ng Sam of the youth processing shop told me that this year labour productivity had increased 1.6 times in nearly all of the sections thanks to a drive for setting up new norms and new records now actively in progress among the machine operators.

Listening to him, I was reminded of a turner I had just met. The tool was nipping bits off the material being cut into a shaft on his lathe when a girl worker came to him bringing a cutting tool with her.

"Have you got it ready?"

"Yes, here is the cutting tool you need so badly, Comrade Ri Bu Chi," the girl said.

Ri Bu Chi fixed the tool when the girl left and then turned the switch in the gearbox on. The faceplate began rotating faster and the tool started working faster.

When I went to him again later accompanied by the workshop manager, his work of cutting the material was at the final stage.

"How many revolutions you've got now?"

"Two hundred more than before."

The shop manager went close to the headstock to examine the revolutions by listening to the humming. His expression hinted the lathe was operating normally.

"Cutting speed, too, seems to be higher."

"At the present rate, it is 1.4 times higher."

My guide told me another record was in the making in his workshop. Then he pointed to a shaping machine operator, saying: "He's been working on a chuck three times more efficient than the present one. His work is now at the final stage."

Those Who Make Fire from Water

Members of the Gwon Sun Pal Chollima workteam of the Dae-an Electric Machinery Plant

There has been one new record on the average for every two machine operators, according to the workshop manager. This explains a 1.6-time increase on the current labour productivity at the workshop.

Villager's Remark

This drive for new norms and new records initiated by the processing shop early this year soon spread to the assembling shops at the Chollima (winged horse) Dae-an Electric Machinery Plant. At the heavy machine assembling shop, for instance, the assembling speed of an electric motor has gone up 1.2 times, that of a generator 1.3 times and that of an electric car 1.4 times.

I visited a workteam making iron cores. I was watching a press at work manufacturing iron cores when laughter burst out nearby, in the Gwon Sun Pal Chollima workteam.

"Fire made from water! What an extraordinary expression! Read that passage again, Comrade team leader."

At the earnest request of his team mates, the workteam leader read again a passage of the letter from Bak Bong Sun who had gone to a mountainous district in a northern region to assist local people in assembling generators.

It said: "When generator No. 1 went into operation an elderly villager jokingly remarked: 'Originally fire and water conflict with each other. But you have the skill of making fire from water!' Listening to him I was convinced anew that we're doing a worthy job."

The fitters at this plant feel happy and proud of their job as they are aware that the machines they have built are generating light, hauling goods on and under the ground, supplying power for the operation of factories and lessening the burdens of the farmers. Their products which are exported will no doubt fulfil the similar duties.

Reading this letter from their fellow worker, the fitters appeared to have unanimously made up their minds to work hard to do their bit in supplying electricity to the remaining 2 per cent of the farm villages in North Korea and thereby contribute to the electrification of the country.

In the past five years alone, they have supplied on an annual average some 50 generators to medium and small power plants except those for large plants. They personally went to those medium and small power plant construction sites where help was needed in assembling generators.

The heavy machine assembling shop is shipping a large quantity of the equipment which was originally planned to be supplied in the second quarter of the year.

Aware of Their Duty

When I went to the transformer shop accompanied by engineer Han Hyo Hun, I found people busy making arrangements for loading a special-purpose heavy freight car with a giant transformer, the biggest they had ever made.

The cargo workers asked the engineer for help. The engineer suggested several ideas of reducing the weight to be lifted at one time, telling them to take certain parts off the transformer.

The cargo workers, for their part, racked their brains to explore ways of increasing the crane's lifting capacity. There had been arguments as to whether the crane could do the job, before the freight car was finally loaded with the transformer late in the evening.

"This was the hardest job I'd ever done in my career of 30 years," a cargo worker was saying to someone mopping his brows when the work was over.

"You'll have still bigger equipment to handle. I have a plan to design a transformer producing as powerful energy as the lightning does. Do you think you can handle it?"

The designer had in mind a transformer which would discharge, when put to test, as powerful energy as the lightning produces.

"Then we'll find the way to tackle it."

"You're right. You'll find the way when you're resolved to do your job at all costs. This is, I think, how people go about their jobs setting new records in each workshop."

Engineer Han Hyo Hun looked at me, as if asking whether I agreed with him. I was in full agreement with him.

At the Chollima Dae-an Electric Machinery Plant, the workers are well aware that the power industry must be made to go ahead of other branches of the national economy and that they are at the outpost assigned the duty to supply machinery and equipment to the power industry.

This awareness is all the more necessary now when a high tide is rising in all fields of the national economy.

The workers there are efficiently carrying out their assignments and are determined to do so in the future, too.

Son Ryong Sik

Workers of the plant assembling generators

Rifle in One Hand, Hammer in the Other

WHEN I called at the unit of the Red Worker-Peasant Militia to which Comrade Ri Sang Hun belongs, military training was going on.

The first thing that struck my eyes at the training ground were slogans reading "Let us all arm ourselves and fortify the whole territory like an impregnable fortress!" "Let us defend at the cost of our lives the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung!" "Let us become innovators in production and crack shots in shooting!" and so on.

Beads of perspiration were rolling down the cheeks of the militiamen who were dashing forward, holding their bayonets ready to thrust at the enemy.

Here and there at the position they had just occupied came the voice reporting: "Ready for action!"

Looking at his wrist watch, the commander smiled with satisfaction.

He said to himself: "It took less time than before."

Presently, at a word of command, militiamen rushed up a hill crying "hurrah!" and smashed dummies in a flash.

Another combat situation was created at the training ground.

Model enemy airplanes and parachutes appeared in the sky.

Despite the new phase of the situation, the militiamen, without the slightest embarrassment, volleyed at diving enemy planes. They were quick and accurate in every action.

The commander told me that his men were skillful in handling various weapons and that they had showed good results in a recent ball-firing.

Asked about the "secret" of such a success, he replied: "Marksmanship alone is not enough to hit the target. It should be combined with a burning hatred for the enemy."

Young militiaman Ri Hyo Gyu is a noted sharp-shooter at his factory.

During the Korean war the Yankees who were occupying his home town—Sincho'n, Hwanghae Province, ruthlessly killed many villagers including his parents and brothers.

Hyo Gyu was in his teens then. But today he has grown up under the care of the Party and become a full-fledged production innovator and a militiaman.

He has always devoted himself to training with a revengeful thought.

"In any shooting practice," he remarked, "I do not regard the target merely as such. I will never lay down my rifle even for a moment as long as there remains the devilish enemy who slew my parents."

The same is true of all the other militiamen.

That is why all of them are making concerted efforts to carry through the Party's line on placing the entire people under arms and turning the whole territory into an impregnable fortress to defend the country against U.S. imperialist aggression.

They put their profound trust in the Party and the Premier and have firm confidence in victory.

Now it was time to rest. All sat together.

Someone started singing and others joined in chorus.

They began to have a pleasant while with songs and dances.

The "Song of a Decisive Battle" sung by Kim Sa Nam won warm applause.

He served as an ack-ack gunner during the past war.

I found that this unit, too, like other units of the Red Worker-Peasant Militia, had no small number of demobbed soldiers and those who had fought in the Patriotic War of Liberation.

An ex-serviceman, Ri Yun So'ng, said:

"We are always ready. Should the enemy fall upon us again, we will never tolerate their aggression."

Kim Jae Ok

Fishermen hoisting the flag of a big haul

Fishermen's Day Marked

The workers in the field of fishing industry observed their red-letter day — the Fishermen's Day (March 22) — with fresh successes in their fishing.

On March 21, large refrigerator carrier-vessels, seiners and other fishing boats sailed into the port of Nampo on the west coast one after another, each flying a flag of big haul. This added to the elation of the people on the eve of the holiday.

Towards dusk, people flocked, group by group, to the club of the Nampo Fishery to attend a meeting in honour of the Fishermen's Day.

Present at the gathering were fishermen and members of their families and many labour innovators who came from industrial enterprises in the city to congratulate the fishermen on their holiday.

O Gwang In, director of the fishery, delivered a report in which he reviewed with satisfaction the brilliant results made by his fishery in the past period.

In recent years, the State investments for this fishery have grown systematically. As a result, its total tonnage has increased 105 times what it was in 1954, the year right after the Korean armistice.

In the pre-liberation days, there were only a few motor-driven boats in this port. But nowadays, various types of motor-driven vessels such as big seiners and refrigerator carrier-vessels are to be seen there. And loading, and unloading, haulage, storage and other harbour facilities are equipped with up-to-date techniques.

Our fishermen are provided with supplies for labour protection and granted subsidies and other benefits from the State so that they are leading a decent life free from any cares, the reporter pointed out, and he went on:

Inspired by such solicitude of the State, our fishermen have made redoubled efforts to discharge their assignments for fish output. The equivalent of the entire 1957 fish output is now caught in only a month.

In the course of this struggle, many recipients of State decorations emerged. Comrade Byon Byong Tae was awarded the title of Merited Fisherman and others were decorated with orders and medals for their distinguished feats.

The reporter expressed the conviction that the workers of his fishery would certainly attain the goal they set themselves to boost this year the fish catch 1.6 times as against last year.

At the gathering, the attendants made up their minds to score greater successes in the future.

Hwang Jae So'n, skipper of the fishing boat named "Country's Reunification," said:

"The State is calling upon us to bring about another leap in production. In response to this call, we will hit without fail the yearly target for increased production so as to do our bit in accomplishing the sacred cause of national reunification and advancing the advent of the final victory of our revolution."

This was not only his determination but that of all those present and of those who were out for pelagic fishing.

Meanwhile, an art performance, athletic meet and various other functions were held to celebrate the happy day.

Soh Gum Ja

Militiamen of the factory, where Hwang Hak Won works, are fully ready to repulse all enemy and defend their factory

SPRING IN PYONGYANG

PARK KEEPERS

Still we have a frosty morning and a thin coat of ice crunches under our feet. But spring is surely with us.

In the sunny spots of the Moran-bong Hill turf is getting green and willow catkins have raised their heads in the warm spring breeze.

The Moran-bong Park is attracting more and more visitors. A busy season has come for the park keepers. Keeper Gang Myong Suk is busy tending the park to greet the spring. She is taking care of flower beds and trimming plants. She is resolved to show the visitors flowers before trees and plants in the park blossom.

The park keepers have already done much work to forestall the spring. During the winter they planted thousands of cuttings and grew annuals in hotbeds.

Geranium and other flowering plants in hotbeds have put forth their buds or have begun to bloom.

Soon these plants will be transplanted on the beds in the park and feast the eyes of the visitors.

Gang Myong Suk is planning to lay out flower gardens in good harmony between the existing plants and those to be transplanted, by taking into consideration the colours of their blossoms, their height and their flowering seasons.

She has a plan to plant new flowers this year — broad bell-flowers, lychnis, red peaches and others loved by our people from olden times besides the existing flowering plants, in order to display a more salient feature than last year.

"Now is the time when our efforts made during the winter yield their fruits," Gang Myong Suk said boastfully.

She is not the only busy park keeper. The other workers at the park-keeping office are also working hard to make preparations for the construction of a pond to breed about 100,000 goldfish as well as recreation facilities in the park.

Soh Ok

The children are gay greeting the spring. They welcome the migratory birds that come back to them after spending the winter in a southern land.

The birds will find well prepared nesting places on the Moran-bong Hill in Pyongyang and see how they are welcome in this land where people live harmoniously and happily.

Spring is here in Pyongyang. Spring is the season when all things return to life.

The flowering plants, now greeting the spring on the veranda, were well taken care of during the winter.

During the cold season when all things outside were under snow, the grower kept these plants with care indoors, looking forward to the day when they bloom beautifully.

The plants are now taken out on the veranda where they breathe the fresh vernal air and bask in the warm spring sun. Spring has brought joy to the grower of these plants.

Gifts from Young Pioneers

Some time ago, three old juniper trees were brought to Pyongyang from Sinuiju on board the train named the "Country's Reunification" donated by our Young Pioneers Corps.

The trees were sent by the Young Pioneers of the Namsong Middle School in Sinuiju for a commemorative transplantation in Mangyong-dae.

On March 18, a group of the Young Pioneers came to Mangyong-dae to transplant the trees together with the pupils of the Man-gyong-dae Middle School.

The pupils from Sinuiju visited the house where Marshal Kim Il Sung was born and other historic sites.

That day, the Young Pioneers of the Man-gyong-dae Middle School presented the pupils from Sinuiju with a peach tree they had tended.

Artistes Perform in Villages

Art groups from the capital are giving performances in co-op farms where spring has come to stay.

With colourful programmes full of national flavour and militancy the artistes of the Pyongyang Song and Dance Company, State National Opera Theatre, State Acrobatic Theatre and Youth Theatre are cheering up co-op farmers who are determined to gather in bumper crops this year.

The Pyongyang Song and Dance Company is performing in the Yoldusamcholli plain, a granary in South Pyong-an Province, delighting farmers.

Every day the artistes spend many hours helping peasants in field work, enhancing their creative ability and developing artistic talents by taking part in productive labour.

Artistes do not leave remote mountain villages outside their itinerary.

Well-known folk-song singers of the State National Opera Theatre are making calls at out-of-the-way villages in North Pyong-an Province

Farmers near the Military Demarcation Line are enjoying concerts given by the artists of the State Philharmonic Orchestra.

Local art groups are also making performance tours of rural areas

The Ministry of Culture has a plan to give altogether 5,000 performances in rural communities this year.

Hansam (long sleeves) dance, a Korean classic dance

The scene of molten iron flowing out of the furnace

The last scene of "Molten Iron Flows" — two circles formed by molten iron and the steel-makers watching them

What Made "Molten Iron Flows" a Success?

Call on a Choreographer

Not long ago, I called on Jo Han Gu, choreographer of the dance piece "Molten Iron Flows" which has been put on the stage abroad by a Korean art troupe. At my request, the choreographer recounted his experience in the creation of the dance piece as follows:

Artistic Impulse

In 1958 I visited the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works, where I was deeply impressed by the heroic features of the smelters hard at work to get molten iron out of the furnace.

Smelters were examining the condition of the furnace, moving about in front of it, and two workers were striking in turn a chisel placed against the iron notch. It looked as if they were moving according to the composition and rhythmic forms worked out by an able choreographer.

Watching the spectacular sight of molten iron pouring out of the furnace and flowing along the groove into ladles in torrents, I felt a strong impulse to represent it artistically. In other words, I saw the lofty spiritual and moral traits and the unbending spirit of the steel-makers.

I could not resist my impulse. This is how I set to work to create the dance piece "Molten Iron Flows."

Some Difficulties

I set three scenes in my plan.

The first scene was to reflect the heroic spirit of the steel-makers through their sprightly dance with the tapping bars.

The second scene was to represent the sentiments of our times through the dance symbolizing molten iron, the fruit of the smelters' labour.

The third scene was to give expression to the rich spiritual life of the steel-makers through the combination of smelters and molten iron.

But I met with some difficulties when I set about creating rhythmic forms which are the basic means of expression in dancing art.

The heroic spirit of the steel-makers could be depicted without much difficulty in the first scene. The question, however, was how to portray molten iron pouring out in cataracts.

On the Basis of Hansam Dance

I turned my attention to the *hansam* (long sleeves) dance, a classic dance of Korea to employ it as a basis in depicting molten iron.

The *hansam* dance was originally an elegant and beautiful court dance and as such it was insufficient to depict the spirit of our times. I discovered the elements enabling me to depict the flow of molten iron according to my plan by drawing on the gentle and elegant rhythmic forms of the *hansam* dance and coupling with them vigorous and dynamic rhythm.

To represent the sentiments of our age I depicted the scene of molten iron as streaming obliquely across the stage from one corner to the other and then describe a circle, to the accompaniment of Korean folk music played at a fast tempo.

In this way I was able to create the scene of molten iron flowing out of the furnace and then bubbling in the ladle, in particular, I described the spark-flying molten iron by raising and fluttering *hansam* right and left, powerfully and gently and maintaining harmony of the rhythmic motion of the upper and lower parts of the dancer's body.

In the last scene, two circles formed by molten iron and the steel-makers watching them present a formative harmony. The rising flames in the background are for the audience to see the pleasure of the steel-makers in their creative labour and their ardent aspiration.

Dance piece "Molten Iron Flows" was successful to some extent owing to, I think, the following two factors:

First, the creators themselves went deep among the masses and gained fresh artistic inspiration and enriching experience.

Second, they represented the new content of the realities in an excellent national form.

This is the stand not confined to myself alone but common to all creators of art works in our country.

Pak Song Man

Steel-makers' dance with tapping bars

An Attempt to Prevent The Unpreventable

PAK JUNG HI'S ADVOCACY FOR "REUNIFICATION IN THE LATTER HALF OF 1970'S"

(Continued from our issue No. 12)

In Korea, the balance of forces between the American imperialists and their stooges on one hand and the Korean people opposing the former and aspiring to the country's reunification by themselves on the other is changing rapidly in favour of the latter as the days go by. This trend can by no means be checked.

The same is true of the general trend of international situation. Developments in Korea as well as in Asia and the rest of the world in the past twenty years since the conclusion of the Second World War show convincingly that America's wild dream of world domination is doomed to failure.

"The reunification of Korea by prevailing over communism" and the annexation of North Korea are the nefarious wild fancy of the American imperialists which will never be materialized.

Pak Jung Hi declared that the fulfilment of the "third five-year plan" would mark a certain turning point. But it is the aims of Pak Jung Hi's "five-year plans" to cause a further dependence of South Korea's economy upon American, Japanese and other foreign monopolies, increase military potential based on the bloodshed of more South Koreans and, thereby, lighten America's burden.

This has already been proved clearly by the results of the "first five-year plan" which is said to have ended last year.

The public circles in South Korea defined this plan as a "propaganda tower of the nature of a castle on the sand designed to blunt public attention and hallucinate people."

In an article entitled "The True Features of South Korea's Second Five-Year Plan — A Road to Self-Sufficiency Full of Contradictions," the Japanese journal Economist recalled that "Excessively large military forces for South Korea's capacity are necessary for the U.S. policy towards the Far East rather than for South Korea itself" and concluded that South Korea's "first five-year plan failed."

The South Korean people have no illusion at all about the "economic revival" vaunted by Pak Jung Hi.

The only significance of Pak Jung Hi's "advocacy for reunification in the latter half of the 1970's" is, in the last analysis, the proclamation of another taboo aimed at preventing the South Korean people from talking about the reunification issue.

The date of the latter half of the 1970's is nothing but a smoke screen for covering up, though temporarily, their true intention that they only contemplate the annexation of North Korea.

Here one should naturally be inclined to ask: What is the relation between the "U.N.-supervised reunification" the United States and the Pak Jung Hi clique have constantly alleged to be the sole way of the reunification of Korea for nearly two decades and the "advocacy for reunification in the latter half of the 1970's"?

Pak Jung Hi is selling the idea to the South Korean people that Korea's reunification will not even deserve talk for some ten years to come. Nevertheless, he insists that the United Nations should discuss the matter every year.

Can't anyone see some self-contradiction in this? Certainly, he can.

But the United States and the Pak Jung Hi clique see no contradiction in it. They see that both of the arguments have little difference in serving them in pursuing one and the same aim.

The "U.N.-supervised reunification" is but the foreign propaganda label for Pak Jung Hi's "reunification by prevailing over communism."

This is a plain fact proved by the concrete practice of the past twenty years.

All these are the sum and substance of Pak Jung Hi's "advocacy for reunification in the latter half of the 1970's."

Recently, to be more exact, since the beginning of this year, Pak Jung Hi has hinted at correcting the "advocacy."

Addressing the graduation ceremony at the Military Academy of South Korea on February 23, Pak Jung Hi said: "The opportunity of reunification may come earlier than we all are usually expecting."

Then, had there been any sudden change in the unfavourable situation for the "reunification" which he had been talking about? -

Pak Jung Hi did not elaborate on this.

The "second five-year plan," to say nothing of the "third five-year plan," which Pak Jung Hi advertized as the principal factor in reunification, has hardly got under way. It is clear, therefore, that Pak Jung Hi did not have in mind anything in this regard.

What, then, did he consider?

There is but one thing that has undergone a change recently which will affect the South Korean situation. It is a new row-dedow raised by Johnson and his Clique about the further escalation of the Vietnam war and in direct co-ordination with it the hectic preparations in South Korea for another war. This is exactly what Pak Jung Hi has in mind. He refers to the approach of a time to start another war as that for reunification.

As is mentioned above, Korea's reunification advocated by American imperialism and its placemen in Seoul, whatever label they may attach to it, means the annexation of North Korea or the occupation of the whole Korea.

They consider that the sole way to realize such reunification is to wage another aggressive war.

It furnishes another convincing evidence testifying to this fact that Pak Jung Hi suddenly changed his previous idea by stating that "Reunification may be accomplished earlier than we are expecting."

The United States has already waged a war to bring about "reunification" of Korea. But it suffered a serious defeat in it. Instead of drawing a lesson from this defeat, the United States, however, is preparing for another aggressive war against North Korea.

Now its stooges in Seoul think that it is even unnecessary to keep this fact in top secret.

But should the United States start another war in Korea, the outcome would surely be that the American imperialists and their stooges will be wiped out to the last man on Korean soil once and for all.

From this it may definitely be said that Pak Jung Hi's "approach of the time for reunification" means U.S. occupation of Korea is drawing to a close.

Bak Jong-in

(The End)

The American imperialists have been obstructing Korea's reunification for more than 20 years now since their occupation of South Korea

The Seoul puppets, who have ushered the Japanese militarists into South Korea, have met with a resolute opposition of the people of all walks of life in South Korea

Revival of Japanese Militarism and Police

In Japan the suppressive machines have been reinforced from year to year in accordance with the U.S. policy for the revival of Japanese militarism.

THREE TIMES OVER TOJO'S DAY

According to the official announcement, Japan has at present 181,226 policemen, 8,117 in the National Police Headquarters and 173,109 in the metropolitan, prefectural and urban prefectural police.

This is a great increase compared with 64,000 policemen in 1934 when the Japanese Empire boasted of the might of the so-called special political police, and as against 73,000 men in 1944 when Japan, fighting the Second World War, was under national mobilization and in an emergency.

This, however, does not indicate fully the size of the Japanese police.

Besides the ordinary police of this kind, Japan has the special judicial police which, though they have certain restrictions in the sphere of their duties, exercise the same legal power as the ordinary police do and the great majority of their men are under arms.

And tens of thousands of men working in nearly 20 different branches—prison staff, Imperial Guards, maritime safety force, postal inspection police and tax administration police as well as 11,268 military policemen of the Self-Defence Forces and 3,400 railway security policemen — should be added to the number of the police.

At the same time, there are also the employees of such espionage organs as the Public Security Investigation Agency with the full strength of 2,061 and the Cabinet Investigation Office, who, though not the special judicial police under the law, must be considered as police because they exercise the function of collecting information helping the police.

Thus, Japan at present has 200,000-strong police force excluding those employed at the U.S. intelligence agencies like CIA, CIC, CID. This means Japan has three times as many police as in the Tojo's time.

This large-scale enlargement of the police force has in no way resulted from the increase in population.

There was one policeman for every 1,300 of the population in 1935 and in 1966 the figure rose to one for every 490. Thus the number of police trebled while the population showed a 1.4-fold increase.

Not content with this, however,

(Continued on Page 11)

Workers of South Korea Fight On

March 22 this year was the 20th anniversary of the general strike of the South Korean workers. The March 22 general strike was a resolute counteraction against the vicious reactionary offensive of the American imperialists and their lackeys which was mounting at the time and against their policy of national division.

The South Korean workers staged a 24-hour strike against the U.S. Military Government and terrorist suppression, demanding the enforcement of a progressive labour law and the introduction of land reform.

The strike involved peasants, students, men in the fields of culture and arts, merchants and industrialists as well as government and public office employees.

The general strike, started by the workers of the "Gyongsog'ng Electric Company" and railway workers in Seoul on March 22, 1947, spread to Pusan, Inchon, Gwangju, Taejon, Taegu and other parts of South Korea. It developed into a mammoth political struggle embracing more than 500,000 people of all walks of life including 200,000 workers.

The fighting spirit displayed in the strike still lives in the hearts of the South Korean workers.

In the teeth of the intensified fascist suppression by the Pak Jung Hi clique, by the end of November last year there had been 37 per cent more workers' strikes than in the previous year and the number of the participants in them had more than doubled.

Since the beginning of this year their strikes have expanded in scope and become more organized and stubborn.

More than 35,000 Korean workers employed at the U.S. army organizations staged labour disputes and strikes almost without interruption last year. They presented nine demands including 30 per cent wage-hike to the commander of the U.S. eighth army in mid-November last year and put up a persistent struggle, winning some of their demands.

Over 1,400 Korean workers hired at the U.S. army organizations in the Seoul district foiled by their strike action on February 8 this year the attempt of the U.S. imperialists to extend the workday. Particularly, these American-hired workers are afire with a firm determination to win their democratic rights, expressing their burning indignation at the American imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique who fabricated an "agreement on the status of the Korean service corps" in order totally to deprive the workers of their fundamental rights following the proclamation of the enforcement of the "South Korea-U.S. status of forces agreement" which contains slavish "labour provisions."

Over 12,000 transport workers in different parts of South Korea called on February 18 a general strike urging Government-run transport enterprises "Daehan Tong'un" and "Daehan Ulnu" to introduce an eight-hour workday.

The March 13 struggle of railway workers against the action of the Pak Jung Hi clique to intensify control and persecution with the aid of army deserves attention.

They strongly demanded the immediate withdrawal from the "Railway Office" of the army's "transport support corps" which behaved high-handedly.

More than 1,000 workers in the field of marine transport presented demands including a 60 per cent rise in their wages to the puppet "Ministry of Construction" and won some of their demands on February 16 through their resolute struggle.

According to the South Korean press, the workers of the Cho'lan Mine in Chungju who had been engaged in a dispute in demand of wage-hike decided to go on a strike on February 7. The strikers in the areas of Mt. Taebaek started a dispute early in February.

In South Korea, as the South Korean daily Chosun Ilbo put it, workers are not timely paid even the "murderously low wages" and it has become yearly routine that wages are kept in arrears, the like of which can never be seen in other lands of the world.

The workers of the Donsam Mine and the Chungju Glass Factory in North Chungchong Province and the Goryo Silk Company in Gyonggi Province are struggling in demand of the payment of back wages.

The vigorous struggle of the South Korean workers is a reflection of their firm resolve not to remain submissive and yield to the savage suppression by the Pak Jung Hi clique who, for the execution of U.S. policy of war, cruelly plunder them aggravating their poverty and have deprived them of their rights.

Kim Gun Hyong

(Continued from Page 10)

the Japanese militarists have been putting into effect since 1966 the plan of increasing the police by 6,250 each year.

EQUIPMENT AND FUNCTION

The Japanese police in the Tojo's time gained notoriety, among others, for its cruelty and outrageousness.

At that time, the Japanese police arrested people at their discretion and tortured them cruelly.

The "special political police," in particular, tortured many progressives to death. Sabre with no blade was the only arms the Japanese police in those days had at their disposal. The metropolitan special guards, the predecessor of the present Japanese mobile police, for instance, had only truncheons in the way of arms.

In those days only a few policemen were allowed to carry pistols when arresting armed criminals.

But the present Japanese police are all equipped with pistols and murderous clubs which they can use at their convenience.

Since the U.S. army occupation, kill-by-shooting rights of the Japanese police have been considerably extended by a SCAP memorandum issued in January 1946.

A mobile unit or district police unit ordered out to suppress demonstrations are provided with steel helmets, shields and clothes for melee. Thus they are armed to the teeth.

Particularly the mobile units have tanks, armoured cars, sprinklers capable of killing people by hydraulic pressure, gas-shooters, tear-gas throwers and helicopters.

They are as well equipped as the infantry of the former Japanese army. And the armaments of the guard police of the Maritime Security Agency which have aeroplanes and warships differ little from those of the navy.

The heavily-armed police shoot and club people to death, kick and beat the non-resistent masses without distinction of age and sex, trample upon human rights and suppress the democratic movement of the people.

Suppression of the mass movement—this is the basic duty of the present Japanese police.

Large-scale bloody suppressions at the time of the dispute at the Miyo Watch-making Factory, the May Day incident, the Suida incident, the Waseda University incident and thousands of other incidents furnish proof of how the Japanese police carry out this duty.

In the May Day incident, for example, the policemen killed over 10 workers and students and inflicted heavy and light wounds upon nearly 10,000 Japanese and Korean residents in Japan.

There have been many cases of the Japanese police shooting people to death simply because the victims refused to answer their questions, and killing innocent passers-by firing pistols on the crowds of people.

UNDER U.S. CONTROL

The present Japanese police are under the strict control of the U.S. imperialists as is the case with the revived Imperial Army—the Japanese Self-Defence Forces.

The so-called "public security police" performing the function of intelligence and counter-intelligence in Japan at present are nothing but a subordinate machine of the CIA and CIC of the United States.

They are provided with all kinds of technical means necessary for the collection and arrangement of information such as wire-tapping instruments, cameras, microfilms, file recopies and are engaged in spying upon the movements of democratic organizations and progressive personalities.

They carry on espionage activities against the Japan Communist Party, other democratic political parties, all the trade unions and democratic organizations. They also keep a close eye on scholars, men in the cultural field, those associated with mass communications, mayors, town and village headmen, leading personnel of the local self-government bodies and the foreigners in Japan.

According to the police documents which have been exposed to the public, the important materials the "public security police" collect on individual persons are:

1) Personal photographs
2) Handwriting
3) Sketches of their rooms
4) photographs of their houses
5) Census registration
6) Personal history
7) Types of blood
8) Finger prints
9) Sketch maps
10) Registered number
11) Records of activities
12) Friends and acquaintances
13) Relations with the other sex
14) Habits
15) Hobby
16) Taste
17) Family connections

In this way, the police ferret out private secrets, ignoring even the most elementary human rights.

The March 5th, 1967 issue of Japan's daily Mainichi Shimbun reported that files for 847,320 persons had been worked out on the basis of the individual investigation cards containing the above mentioned materials.

The information data they have collected with the help of every possible spying technique are analized and arranged and then reported to the Japanese militarists and the CIA of the United States.

Under the "secret agreement on the exchange of information between Japan and the United States" signed in 1952, the Japanese police are in duty bound to supply American CIA with the information they have gathered.

Hong Ree Hui

An "Election" Episode

Here is an episode aired by Radio Gidokgyo in Seoul on March 8.

On February 20, the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of an oil refinery took place in Ryochon in the southern region of South Korea in the presence of "President" Pak Jung Hi and "ministers" of the Seoul government and with the participation of thousands of local population.

The "President" gave the "words of congratulations" that day saying: "The start of a new project is an event of weighty significance for the modernization of the country."

But no start had yet been made with the project by March 8, that is, 15 days after the "grand ceremony of laying the foundation stone." And what was actually involved in the project has begun to come to light. Those persons who were in Ryochon allegedly to buy a site for the refinery have already disappeared from there. And there was no negotiation between the parties concerned over the purchase of land for the construction of the refinery.

This is why the local population call the gesture a "function of showing off kindness prior to the elections."

In South Korea, "Presidential and National Assembly elections" are scheduled for May and June this year.

True State of the "Modernization of Fishing Industry"

The U.S. policy of colonial plunder has extremely dwarfed the South Korean fishing industry and destroyed its material and technical foundations in the past twenty years.

The South Korea-Japan compact under the U.S. manipulation has further expedited the decline of the South Korean fishing industry.

The Japanese fishing boats are riding roughshod over the South Korean fishing grounds.

Under the patronage of the U.S. imperialists and with the connivance of the Pak Jung Hi clique, they are simply combing the fishing grounds, paying no heed to the protection of marine resources, and openly perpetrating piratic acts. According to a radio report from South Korea, Japanese fishing boat "Joyo-maru" recently stole 800 metres of nets laid by South Korean fishing boat "Hongwon-ho" on the sea off Hongdo Island, South Cholla Province.

Prior to this, on the sea off South Cholla Province a Japanese fishing boat deliberately ran into a South Korean fishing boat, damaging the latter.

The above is only some of piratic acts committed by Japanese fishing vessels in the fishing grounds of South Korea.

South Korean fishermen fighting against the puppet clique who have conceded South Korean fishing grounds to the Japanese militarists

Pak Jung Hi's promise to motorize South Korean fishing vessels with fishery funds obtained form the Japanese militarists proved empty words.

According to an official estimate of South Korea, the average tonnage of fishing boats today is no more than 3.4 tons, or 0.56 ton less than in 1965. 85.2 per cent of the fishing vessels are not motorized yet.

In the third quarter of last year Japanese trawlers netted over 8,000 tons of fish in the "jointly-controlled fishery zones" while the South Korean boats caught only 158 tons. This suffices to show the situation of the South Korean fishing industry today.

The owners of the trawlers which had been engaged in fishing in the sea off the Pusan port have run into debt of 2 million won since they lost their fishing ground.

More than 700 poor fishermen's households in Gyonggi Province gave up fishing last year. Many fishermen are barely eking out a living with sea-weed.

This is the true state of the "modernization of fishing industry" vaunted by Pak Jung Hi and his clique.

Bak Gun Su

RADIO PHNOM PENH:

Aggressive Acts of S. Korean Troops Denounced

The Cambodian news agency, conveying a commentary of Radio Phnom Penh on the aggressive acts of South Korean puppet troops against Cambodia, reported that they had ceaselessly intruded into the eastern border area of Cambodia since February, according to a report from Phnom Penh.

Noting that the intrusions of the U.S. imperialists into Cambodia had become frequent with the escalation of the war of aggression in Vietnam, the news agency said that the participation of the South Korean puppet troops in these intrusions had brought greater losses to innocent inhabitants of Cambodia.

If the South Korean puppet regime considers that it can exert any influence upon the Cambodian policy by sending its troops to attack her border posts and villages, it is a miscalculation, the news agency stressed.

Saying that the pressure of the U.S. imperialists on Cambodia was growing gradually today, it declared: "Cambodia has never submitted to any menace and no outside pressure will change her neutral policy."

(KCNA)

WAR RACKET IN S. KOREA

News dispatches from South Korea reported that the U.S. air force recently staged a large-scale air parade for one week in the air above Taegu and other places.

There was also a week-long anti-air raid exercise throughout South Korea under the direction of the U.S. Eighth Army Command. The U.S. army in South Korea, the puppet army, army civilian employees and inhabitants were mobilized in this training.

At the S. Vietnamese Sketch Exhibition

Tungo, a South Vietnamese guerilla

Vietnam War Brings Tears to Her Eyes

A mother of South Korea bidding farewell to her dear one who goes to South Vietnam where death awaits him

Miserable Lot Of S. Korean Mercenaries In S. Vietnam

Recently two companies of the South Korean puppet troops were completely put out of action and one other was heavily battered south of Chu Lai by a unit of the South Vietnam Liberation Armed Forces, according to a report of the South Vietnam Liberation Press Agency. Two hundred and thirty-five puppet soldiers were killed and many others wounded.

Since this year, over 1,000 South Korean mercenaries have been wiped out in Quang Ngai Province alone. More than 10,000 South Korean troops have been put out of action since their participation in the U.S. war in South Vietnam.

Holding in contempt the South Korean troops as their mercenaries armed, equipped, clothed and maintained entirely at their expense, the U.S. imperialists drive them out to the most difficult battles. As a result, the South Korean puppet troops sustain heavy loss in each battle.

A South Korean soldier said: "Many of us were killed by the Vietcong in the jungle. We call the jungle a rat-trap. Once encircled in the jungle, we are like rats in a trap."

The South Korean mercenaries are also humiliated and manhandled by the Yankee aggressors.

In Hau Co District, Tay Ninh Province, a U.S. plane dropped bombs over the South Korean wounded soldiers and killed all of them to save the trouble of transporting them to hospital.

On January 19, in Tuan Duong village, Tanh Binh District, Quang Nam Province, U.S. planes bombed and strafed South Korean soldiers, who were engaged in a dog fight with South Vietnamese puppet troops, and killed or wounded some 70 South Koreans.

The lives of South Korean soldiers are threatened also by epidemics. The commander of the South Korean puppet army in Saigon said some time ago that 3,000 South Korean soldiers were affected by malaria.

Hate against the Americans who brought them all the miseries is mounting among the South Korean puppet troops in South Vietnam.

(KCNA)

Honolulu-Manila-Guam

The recent U.S.-South Vietnam strategic conference on Guam is said to have been hastily arranged.

There are conjectures regarding the motive for the convocation of this conference. However, it can properly be said that the holding of the conference was prompted, above all, by the extreme restlessness of the Johnson clique who have left no means untried, in vain, to turn the course of the Vietnam war in their favour and who find themselves urged to do something without sitting idle.

Johnson has lost his balance mentally and physically. What he is doing, therefore, is, it is self-evident, naturally devoid of reason and cool calculation, being an expression of reckless frenzy alone.

A further escalation of the war and a scheme aimed at carrying out the piratic intention of conquering the Vietnamese people by means of what they call intensified military pressure—this was what prompted them to call the Guam Conference and the main issue discussed there.

Johnson has spread far and wide the bellicose speech of Cao Ky while banning the publication of what they talked around the conference table. Yet the U.S. press has made no reservations as regards the true nature of the Guam Conference.

Johnson and his aides made some effort to create a false impression that the so-called "pacification" in South Vietnam was the main item on the agenda of the conference.

This "pacification," however, is aimed in substance at escalating their war in South Vietnam in a more ruthless manner.

As was already admitted by U.S. publications, the prime method they adopted for "pacification" was to set up and expand the "free murder zone."

When they propagandize their stress on the necessity of "pacification," they are prompted by their urge to use the shallow trick to mislead public opinion by giving an impression that there is a certain favourable turn in South Vietnam.

However, the Johnson clique, foolishly enough, are now trying to ignore the simple logic that the demand for the continued build-up of forces in South Vietnam itself refutes this assertion of theirs.

Anyway, Johnson made an attempt to impart a certain "peaceful" aspect to the Guam Conference.

On this point, however, Lippmann was smart enough to comment aptly that judging from the practice in the past, talks about peace had always been a prelude to war escalation. This is true.

The rulers in Washington are saying that the Guam Conference is an extension of the Honolulu and Manila Conferences.

This clearly indicates that the chief aim of the meeting was the escalation of the war and the involvement of Asian puppets in it.

Johnson is calculating to impose the military and political strategy discussed at the Guam Conference upon America's Asian satellites through the "Foreign Ministers' Conference of the Seven Nations Participating in the Vietnam War," the "Seato Ministerial Council Meeting" and the "Anzus Ministerial Council Meeting" scheduled to be held in Washington in April this year. Thus he intends to inveigle them more actively into implementing the U.S. operational line. Unger, U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs, visited Seoul and informed the puppet clique of the "strategy for the Vietnam war" decided upon at the Guam Conference. And he once again convinced them of the role they should play at the projected "Foreign Ministers' Conference of the Seven Nations Involved in the Vietnam War" and obtained a reassurance from them in this respect before his departure.

Washington instigated the Thai reactionaries to announce simultaneously with the Guam Conference that they let B-52 bombers into Thailand.

But it is conclusive that all these will not in the least serve to help Johnson out of the Vietnam quagmire.

No amount of adventurous strategies will help American imperialism break the fighting spirit of the Vietnamese people. Escalation of the reckless actions by the U.S. imperialists will only strengthen the determination of the Vietnamese people in both parts of the country to liberate the South, defend the North and reunify their country, and it will multiply the support of the world's people for the struggle of the heroic people of Vietnam both quantitatively and qualitatively.

Choe Si Hwan

Film Scenario

CHOE HAK SIN'S FAMILY

(Continued from our issues: No. 10, 11 and 12)

Suk Gyo'ng is wailing over So'ng Ok's body on the beach.

Hak Sin, standing by his wife like a man out of his senses, gazes at his daughters' body.

Suk Gyo'ng: Who killed her? Who is the murderer? Who told her to go and welcome the Yankees, presenting a bouquet to them?

Suk Gyo'ng walks up and down the streets, telling people about the Yankees' atrocities. Eventually she becomes insane.

Now she, dishevelled, wanders along the beach and through a reed grove, mumbling to herself.

Suk Gyo'ng: It's the sea, the sea. The Yankees murdered her. The Yankees. It's the sea.

Afar off in a wood an American soldier trains a rifle which has a sighting telescope attached to it at Suk Gyo'ng.

Suk Gyo'ng: It's the sea. It's the Yankees.

A shot rings. Suk Gyo'ng falls. She clutches at a reed.

Along with a sniper, Kingster drives away from the wood in a jeep.

James and Kingster sit facing each other.

James: We're to retreat soon. The Communist forces have gone over to counter-offensive. What are your going to do with Choe Hak Sin and So'ng Gu'n?

Kingster: I'll finish them off and make it appear to be the work of Communists.

James: Here is a scheme in which we can exploit them before doing that job of yours.

Kingster: What is that?

James mutters looking up at the ceiling, as if working out a plot of a detective story.

James: The North Korean Communists bought over an elderly bell ringer to keep watch on the family of honest pastor Choe Hak Sin. The bell-ringer helped a wounded Communist soldier go into hiding at the pastor's home. Captain Choe comes to learn how the bell ringer has betrayed his father and his family and, in a rage, shoots the elderly man who looked after him in his childhood. What do you think of it?

Kingster:...

They look at each other.

The elderly bell ringer So'k Jae who declared he would place faith not in God but in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which had distributed land to him and provided his children with an opportunity to get school education, is taken to the execution ground by American soldiers.

So'ng Gu'n, a revolver in his hand, faces the elderly man. At the sigth of the elderly man, scenes of the past days come across his mind —the elderly man with little boy—So'ng Gu'n himself in his childhood—in his arms, ringing the church bell. And he hears the sound of the bell ringing in his ears.

He recalls how the elderly man would gather chestnuts for him in his childhood.

Those things he has gone through back in his home town flash through his mind—how he wept as he was carrying his sister So'ng Ok's body in his arms, how his mother went mad at So'ng Ok's death and wandered about the streets, how Kingster and Richard were heartily laughing after they had murdered even his mother, how Yo'ng Su and his own younger sister So'ng Hui censured him. The ringing of the bell he is fancying to hear grows faster and louder. At long last, he comes to see the American imperialists are the Korean people's enemy. He turns the revolver away from the elderly man and shoots Kingster.

So'ng Gu'n: You're a serpent!

Kingster writhes. Another shot is fired at him.

So'ng Gu'n: I'm not your slave!

Kingster falls. One more shot is fired at him.

So'ng Gu'n: I'm determined to free myself from your clutch at the cost of my life.

One more shot.

A hubbub rises all around. Bullets come flying at So'ng Gu'n. American soldiers with rifles close in upon him. So'ng Gu'n realizes he is at the end of his tether. He gazes with composure at the approaching U.S. soldiers, at the elderly man and at his father's rushing at him and slowly puts the revolver to his temple. He closes his eyes, pulls the trigger and collapses. The elderly man, Yun So'k Jae, is startled and runs toward So'ng Gu'n. The Americans fire at him. He stops short. Again a rain of bullets is showered on him. He collapses. Choe Hak Sin rushes to him and holds him in his arms.

Hak Sin: "Annihilate them! Wipe them to the last man off the face of the earth!"

Hak Sin: So'k Jae!

So'k Jae: Who has killed your son?

Hak Sin, holding the body of So'k Jae in his arms, looks at his son's body lying yonder and mumbles.

Hak Sin: What a large yield the seeds of sin I sowed have produced!

U.S. bombers raid the town. The U.S. troops are taking to their heels.

Choe Hak Sin appears with his son's body in his arms. On his face are traces of tears. A bomb hits the church, by which Choe Hak Sin passes carrying his son's body. He walks on through debris, paying no heed to the bombing and in defiance of death.

His house was crushed by the bombing. Books from his study are burning. The sculpture of Laocoön is smashed. An old picture in which he posed along with Richard is burning.

He treads on these stuffs and steps into the courtyard. He lays his son's body on the ground and stands still like a soulless man looking down upon it. Tears roll down his cheeks. He drops his head, beating his breast with his fist.

Lightning flashes in scores of streaks and thunder rolls in the northern sky.

Hak Sin raises his head and looks northward.

The People's Army artillery spits fire, its boom being consonant with the peal of thunder.

Guns are being fired in volleys and this tints the northern sky.

A guerrilla unit advances fighting in co-ordination with the People's Army.

Among the guerrillas are the man in charge of the underground Party committee, doctor Bak, Yo'ng Su, So'ng Hui and Yun Sik, all carrying rifles.

Choe Hak Sin runs to them.

Hak Sin: So'ng Hui! Hae So'ng!

Hak Sin, with bitter grief in his heart, calls out and goes down on his knees.

Hak Sin: You've taken the right course.

Hak Sin weeps bitterly.

Hak Sin: So'ng Hui! I've killed your mother, brother and sister.

He weeps, holding his daughter So'ng Hui by the hand.

So'ng Hui, too, sheds tears.

The man in charge of the underground Party committee comes up to Hak Sin and tells him to stand up.

Hak Sin gets to his feet, holds him by the hand and again weeps.

Hak Sin: Mr. Chairman, forgive me please! I leave myself to your mercy.

He beats his chest with his fist. Tears stream down his cheeks.

The boom of the People's Army artillery approaches nearer.

Hak Sin: The American devils! The American devils!

Hak Sin bares his chest and points to the fleeing Americans.

Hak Sin: Annihilate them! Wipe them to the last man off the face of the earth!

The thunder rolls and the lightning flashes.

The shouts of Choe Hak Sin grow louder.

(The End)

MAIN CREATIVE STAFF

SCENARIO
Baek In Jun

DIRECTION
Merited Artiste O Byo'ng Cho

CAMERA WORK
Merited Artist Bak Myong Su

ART DIRECTION
Rim Byong Sam

MUSIC
Ri Hak Bom

CHOE HAK SIN'S ROLE
Merited Artiste Yu Won Jun

So'ng Gu'n carrying his sister's body in his arms

Hak Sin lays his son's body on the ground and stands still like a soulless man

Hak Sin: So'ng Hui! Hae So'ng! He calls out and goes down on his knees

IN HOMELAND

My Family

Then and Now

I have two daughters. One is 12 years old and the other is 10. The eldest daughter Ho Gang, a fourth-year primary school-girl, is a top honour pupil and the second one Mun Hye, a first-year pupil, is also doing well at school.

I feel inexpressible joy when I see my children go to school or come home lively and carefree, wearing their school uniforms supplied by the State, when I sit together with them and hear them talk boastfully of what they have learned at school and when I see them sit together around the table and read their books in a ringing voice.

The reason why I am unusually touched at such ordinary things in our life, I suppose, is that the anguish and sorrow my daughters and I experienced in the past were too severe and I, as a father, couldn't then satisfactorily discharge my duty toward them.

In 1942 when I was 21 years old, I was taken to Japan for labour conscription and subjected to forced labour at the Shibaura Electric Machinery Plant. Even after fleeing from there, I had to undergo all sorts of severe hardships roaming about various places in Japan.

But here I am going to talk only about the life I led in Japan for several years before my repatriation.

In those days, too, I had no regular occupation. Though I did various hard work including that of collecting rags, I was pressed by poverty and hunger more and more.

On rainy days I had no work to do. Therefore, all my family had to go hungry.

Poverty killed my wife. At that time, the first child was five years old and the second was three. It was really heartbreaking to see my motherless children crying for food at home and see them ill-clad and shiver from cold.

It was one autumn day in 1963. That day, too, I went out to look for a job. But suddenly three Japanese policemen stopped me and asked me to show them the "alien registration card." Unfortunately, I left it at home in my hurry. I entreated them to go to my house to prove the fact but they wouldn't hear me at all. They walked me to the police station, put handcuffs on me and detained me in a police cell. I could hardly swallow national humiliation and insult while detained in the cell several days on no charge at all.

Thinking of the hungry children awaiting me at home, I felt more keenly that I should get them out of poverty and humiliation as early as possible.

For a true life and the happiness of my children, I returned to my homeland — the Democratic People's Republic of Korea—aboard the repatriation boat carrying the 132nd batch of returnees. Soon after returning home I was assigned to the material department of the Hukryong Coal Mine. The State even supplied me with a cosy dwelling standing at the foot of a sunny hill.

Here in the motherland, I got married again. I am now leading a happy life with my wife and two children.

When I watch with satisfaction the children read books of the motherland in a clear voice, my wife gazes affectionately at me.

My country has brought me a new life.

Whereas I was a wage slave in Japan working for a meal of my own and my children, I am now a socialist builder working for the prosperity and development of the country and the happiness of the future generations. At this thought I feel great pride. My heart is always filled with happiness and the hope for the future.

Kim Jin Su

☆ ☆ ☆

Upper left: **He is enjoying a happy, joyful life back in the motherland**
Centre left: **His daughters Ho Gang and Mun Hye are given an opportunity of learning in their motherland**
Lower left: **Kim Jin Su with his family members at home**
Upper right: **This is how he looked when he was living from hand to mouth in Japan**
Centre right: **A distressful plight was always shadowing his daughters' faces while they were in Japan**
Lower right: **They would spread a sheet of paper on the floor at meal time as a table was beyond their means. A few slices of bread were all they had in those days when they were living in Japan**

IN JAPAN

Korean Folktale

SIM CHONG

The Dutiful Daughter

The story of Sim Chong the Dutiful Daughter we are going to give in serial form is a synopsis of the Korean classical novel "Tale of Sim Chong." This novel is based on a Korean folklore. Several kinds of books containing this novel have been printed by engraved blocks and circulated among people since two or three centuries ago. It has been popular with the Korean people. — Ed.

Once upon a time there was a small village of Dohwadong (Peach-Blossom Village) in Hwangju, Hwanghae Province.

There stood a mountain at the back of the village flanking it as beautifully as if a painted folding screen did and in front of it was a stretch of fields through which ran a thread-like rivulet.

There lived a blind man named Sim Hak Gyu in a small village of Dohwadong

There lived a man called Sim Hak Gyu at one end of the village. He went blind at the age of 20 and lived a poor life with no one to turn to. He earned the respect of his neighbours for his upright and lofty character.

His wife Mrs. Gwak was kind-hearted and diligent. She looked after her blind husband faithfully and the family, though in poverty, was happy.

The only trouble of the family was that they had no child and the husband was blind.

At long last, a lovely daughter was born to the family, whom they named Sim Chong. The mother, however, died of post-natal disease seven days after the

Korea's Ancient Picture: "HUNTING" (Painted in the 4th cent. on the wall of a tomb of the Goguryo period)

This is one of the genre pictures painted along with the pictures of musicians and dancers on the wall of the Muyong Tomb, one of the sepulchres of the Goguryo period which have paintings on their walls. The tomb is located in Tungkou, Tsian county, Kirin Province of China.

The picture is presumed to have been painted about the middle of the 4th century.

In the picture are horsemen chasing the scampering deers and tigers.

One of the horsemen is leaning back to draw his bow to its full extent at a running deer. The other horseman is on the heels of a tiger which is desperately running away.

The picture is dynamic, though its composition is complicated, representing men, animals, mountains and trees.

The full confidence and gallant spirit of the horsemen are well expressed.

The objects depicted in the picture have ornamental elements to some extent. Yet the mountains, trees, men and animals described in this picture show in no small degree the ability of observing the objects in three dimensions and the skill of bringing the essence of the objects into bold relief.

Kim Wu Se'n

Goguryo's Relations with Her Neighbouring Countries

New Book

"Tombstone before the Grave of King Gwang-gaeto-wang"

by Academician BAK SI HYONG
Publishing House of Academy of Social Sciences
300 pp. 21.0×14.5 cm.

Tombstone of King Gwang-gaeto-wang

"TOMBSTONE before the Grave of King Gwang-gaeto-wang" written recently by Academician Bak Si Hyong, Professor and Doctor of History, is conducive to the study of the ancient history of Korea. It is drawing attention in the academic world.

King Gwang-gaeto-wang was the 19th King of the Kingdom of Goguryo (37 B.C.—A.D. 668) and his reign lasted from A.D. 391 to 413.

The tombstone is one of the oldest cultural relics which have existed to this date. It bears the inscription carved by our ancestors. It is a quadrilateral pillar, 6.34 m. high with a frontage of 1.9 m. and a depth of 1.48 m. It is still standing in Tsian county, Kirin Province, China, where it was originally erected.

Tsian had been the capital of the Kingdom of Goguryo before Pyongyang was made the seat of the government. (The Kingdom's political centre was situated farther north, in the vicinity of Hwanin before Tsian was made its capital. There still remain many historic spots and tombs of the Goguryo period in Hwanin.)

The tombstone was re-discovered in early 1880's and for some time since then its study and introduction had been carried out mainly by Chinese scholars because of the political and geographical considerations about its location. Later, when the Japanese imperialists embarked upon aggression on the Asian Continent, Japanese scholars in government pay conducted the study distorting the facts in various ways.

The author took part in the resurvey of the tombstone conducted in 1963 by a research group of the History Institute and the Archaeology and Ethnography Institute under the Academy of Social Sciences of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. At that time he once again carefully examined the tombstone and the epitaph, made an accurate rubbed copy of the epitaph and charted out an ordnance map of the tombstone and, furthermore, made a profound study of the documents of the ancient history and the writings on the tombstone.

His book "Tombstone before the Grave of King Gwang-gaeto-wang" consists of four chapters and appendixes No. 1 and No. 2. Here is a summary of its contents.

In the first chapter, the author gives an account of how the tombstone was erected, and he traces in detail the old documentary records about the tombstone. He has reaffirmed that the tombstone was built in 414.

The second chapter is devoted to reviewing the background of the re-discovery of the tombstone in the latter part of the preceding century. The existence of the tombstone is referred to in ancient documents drawn up by the Koreans. Its re-discovery was also made by a Korean.

In the third chapter, the book deals historically with Goguryo's relations with her neighbouring countries in the East before and after the reign of King Gwang-gaeto-wang.

A correct apprehension of the situation at home and abroad at that time is essential for correctly understanding the content of the epitaph.

The territory of Goguryo under the reign of King Gwang-gaeto-wang covered the whole area east of the river Liao Ho and the King further increased Goguryo's defence capacity.

The epitaph tells the line of sovereigns of the Kingdom of Goguryo starting from its founder as well as many facts about the expansion of the territory and expulsion of foreign invaders under the reign of King Gwang-gaeto-wang. Conspicuous among these facts are the conquest of northern tribes by the royal army and its repulsion of Japanese invasion in the southern region.

But Japanese scholars in government service deciphered the epitaph wrong and went so far as to forge an ancient document called "Nanensho" in connection with the epitaph and thus carried out false propaganda that Japan was extending great influence to the Korean peninsula around the fourth and fifth centuries.

The author brings the crimes of these Japanese scholars to light with cogent scientific proofs.

The fourth chapter "Annotation of the Epitaph" highlights the scientific achievements of the author most brilliantly. This chapter, occupying over 150 pages of the total 300, strikes the keynote of the book.

What deserves mention first is that the author gives detailed notes on the original text of the epitaph. Out of the 1,802 characters on the epitaph, 1,534 are now clearly visible and the rest are uncertain or invisible.

The author re-examined over 100 characters which are rather hard to understand and interpret correctly, in particular, he has deciphered correctly some 20 characters which are obscure or invisible at all, for part of them is seriously defaced.

Secondly, a well-founded exposition is given of the names of many places and rivers appearing in the epitaph.

Lastly, in appendix No. 1 the author critically reviews, analyzes and comments on the work done by many historians, epigraphists and publishing houses, making rubbed copies of the epitaph and conducting historical researches. In appendix No. 2, the author sheds a revealing light on the nefarious attempts made by the Japanese imperialists to distort facts and gives the lie to the articles and books Japanese scholars have written from aggressive and unscientific points of view.

The book carries an ordnance map, various illustrations and photostatic copies of the epitaph.

Bak Min Su

A lovely daughter, Sim Chong, was born. But her mother died soon. The blind widower called on neighbours to feed the baby

childbirth. Blind man Sim's sorrow was great. But he pinned his only hope on the little daughter and was entirely concerned about her upbringing.

Every day the blind widower went from house to house with his little baby in his arms, asking the village women to breast-feed the baby. The poor blind man and his little daughter were welcomed by every family and would be addressed: "You're always welcome, Mr. Sim. Never feel small. We'll never let your baby go hungry."

Sim Chong inherited from her mother a gentle character and intelligence. She got wisdom earlier than other children. She was so bright that she started ABC at seven and understood two things when she was taught one. She was very devoted to her father. One day when she was 11 years old, feeling sorry for her blind father taking all the trouble for her, she said to her father respectfully:

"Please stay home from now on, dear Dad. I'll work myself."

All the year round, without taking even a day off, she worked hard, doing needlework, laundry and weaving cloth for her neighbours to earn livelihood. She looked after her father with all her heart, lest he should shiver with cold and feel hungry.

When she was 15 years old, she became known to the neighbouring villages and even to distant districts and won high praise for her beauty, her ever-deepening devotion to her father, her good manners and her ability to do anything she undertakes.

When Sim Chong was 15 years old, she won high praise for her beauty, and devotion to her father

(To be continued)

Sports in Spring

INTER-COUNTRY RACE

Sports have become brisk with the advent of spring.

Athletes from central sports clubs and provincial sports training centres met in a cross-country race in Pyongyang on March 19.

The runners, 120 all told, started the race in front of the Moranbong Stadium and their course ended where it began. Running up and down steep slopes, the contestants exhibited the grit, stamina and speed they had built up during the winter.

Running matches were held in three divisions — short, middle and long distances.

Newcomers did well especially in the short-distance race beating the veterans. Kim So'ng Chan and Ham Bo'm Sun, both from South Pyong-an Province, outdistanced by far the nation's famous short distance runners. Sixteen-year-old Son In Bok from the Amrok-gang club won first place by a wide margin in the women's short-distance race.

First place in the women's middle-distance race went to Sin Gum Dan. She makes a bid for better results this year and for her this competition meant the first test of the year.

The winner of the men's long-distance race was Kim Chang So'n. The Amrok-gang club was placed first in the team event.

MARATHON RACE

On the same day, a reduced-course marathon race took place on the road in front of the Kim Il Sung University. It drew more than 500 entrants from factories and mills and schools in the city.

The entrants contested in two divisions — one for college students, the other for residential communities which fielded middle school pupils, higher technical school students and adults.

The day's programme began with the contest among middle school pupils. The little runners covered the 10-kilometre course with vigour, displaying their strength built up through the physical training after school hours.

The residential district of Ryonso'ng and the Pyongyang Normal College won first place in their respective divisions.

BASKETBALL

A spring basketball tournament of central sports clubs opened at the Pyongyang City gymnasium on March 25.

The opening match was played between the women's teams of the February 8th and the Locomotive clubs and the score was 78:61.

The most keenly contested match on the opening day was that between the men's teams of Pyongyang City and the Sentinel club. These two teams met three times last year, the Sentinel winning two of them and its opponent one. The Sentinel team was out to retain its upper hand, while the Pyongyang City team went all out from the start to overwhelm its rival. The day was won by the Pyongyang City team by score of 82:55.

VOLLEYBALL

On the same days a volleyball tournament in honour of May Day opened in the Pyongyang Children's and Students' Palace.

Women players of the Locomotive club beat the Amrok-gang team 3:0 in the opening match. But the Locomotive's men players lost to the February 8th 0:3.

The tournament will last until next Sunday.

SWIMMING

A swimming meet was held recently at an indoor swimming pool in Yangdo'k, South Pyong-an Province.

Contesting in the meet, the first to be held this year were men and women swimmers from the Moran-bong and Amrok-gang clubs and from the physical training centres in North Pyong-an. Gang won and South Hwanghae provinces.

Newcomers, who accounted for 40 per cent of the entrants, showed their rapid progress. The youngest contestant was a 13-year-old.

Many swimmers improved on their previous year's records. Jo'ng Ji Yong from the physical training centre in North Pyong an Province set a new national record in the women's 100-metre butterfly event.

STUDENTS' GAMES

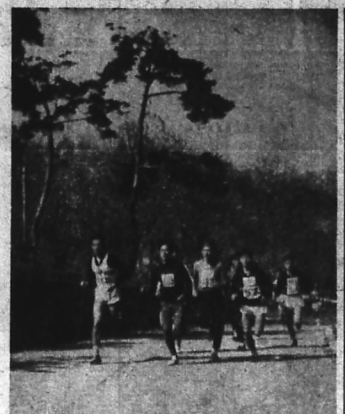
College students in Pyongyang contested in table tennis, basketball and volleyball at the gymnasium of the Pyongyang Children's and Students' Palace some time ago.

Men's basketball match between the Kim Il Sung University and the Pyongyang Mechanical Engineering College drew especially keen attention.

Players from the Kim Il Sung University collected many points as their long-range tries for scoring succeeded. Their opponent adopted different tactics of shooting at a close range of the basket to score points. Players from the Kim Il Sung University won this hotly-contested match.

The tournaments were in preparation for the forthcoming fourth national college students' sports festival.

Bak Hae Chon



Athletes participated in the cross-country race

Contemporary Korean Music Loved by People

The regular concert of the State Symphony Orchestra in Pyongyang never fails to hold the centre of theatrical limelight. It performs new productions of symphonies, symphony poems and concerts.

The composers and instrumentalists have made much efforts for reflecting the sentiments of the people of the Chollima (winged horse) age in national music, executing Korean music on modern instruments, without spoiling its characteristics, and improving national instruments to fit the modern sentiments. And these efforts have been duly rewarded.

The national opera that mainly dealt with legends and historical characters in the past, has come to be adapted to modern themes.

The recent hits are the opera 'So'nhi' portraying the characteristic development of an ordinary woman till she lays down her life for the revolution and the opera 'The wings of youth' dealing with the optimistic life of Chollima riders.

The grandeur of Korea's reality, magnificent socialist construction, is the inexhaustible resource of musical themes for the composers.

The melodies and tunes of the musical works loved by the Korean people were gleaned by composers at production sites.

The songs rich in lyrical sentiments and militant melodies inspire hope, fighting spirit and patriotism in the hearts of the people.

KOREAN Stamps

On Wild Fruits

Recently the Ministry of Communications of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a set of six stamps on wild fruits — Offset, size 25×33.

Stamp 1: Blueberry.

2 *jon*, four coloured.

Blueberry is a deciduous shrub growing wild in the alpine regions of our country. It is 30-150 cm. tall and its berries are edible.

Stamp 2: Wild Pear.

5 *jon*, four coloured.

Wild pear is a deciduous arbor and grows wild in hilly areas and nearby human habitation. It is 15 metres in height. It has rectangular and 3-4 cm. or so diametral fruits. Its edible, fleshy fruits taste soft and sour.

Stamp 3: Schizandra.

10 *jon*, four coloured.

Schizandra is a deciduous broad-leaved shrub and grows wild at the foot of the mountains. The berries, both edible or medicinal, are matured red toward August and September.

At Leipzig Fair

Growing Potentiality of D.P.R.K. Demonstrated

The Korean Hall set up at the Leipzig Spring International Fair closed on March 14.

In the Korean Hall occupying an area of 525 square metres, some 2,000 kinds of products covering 25 different industrial branches were on display.

"Various machine tools, meters, electric appliances and handiworks demonstrate the growing potentiality of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea," ADN news agency reported.

During this period, more than 250,000 people visited the hall.

Machinery, metal and chemical products, fuel, minerals and articles of daily use attracted the attention of visitors.

A series of contracts were concluded between Korean and foreign trading firms. Machinery, zinc, magnesia clinker will be exported to Britain, Switzerland and Sweden.

Under the recent contracts, mustard, seeds, honey, red ginseng, pottery, liquors will also be exported.

To Our Readers

It was on May 6, 1965 that the first issue of **The Pyongyang Times** came off the press. Now we publish its 100th issue.

As we declared in the first issue of our weekly, we have regarded it as our creed in work to reflect the desire of the Korean people for the strengthening of friendship and co-operation with the peace-loving people in other countries and the acceleration of cultural interchange with them.

Today, our weekly has its readers in more than 130 countries in Asia, Africa, Latin America and other parts of the world.

During the period, we have received many letters from our readers abroad.

The valuable opinions many foreign friends offered in their letters have proved a great help to us in our work.

Availing ourselves of this opportunity, we extend our thanks to you readers for your constant concern for our paper and wish you good health, happiness and fresh successes in your work.

Editorial Board

Printing workers of the Pyongyang Times rejoicing over publishing the 100th issue

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